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THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

OUR MINISTER AT MADRID.

GEN. SICKLES RETIRES—A GOOD RIDDANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The acceptance of the resignation of Gen. Sickles has, without doubt, been determined upon, and the next mail will carry to him the official notice of his recall. It is already well known that he acted in advance of his instructions in demanding his passports several days before the 26th of November, the date at which, in the contingency that Spain should not by that time accede to the demands of the United States, he was to close his legation and leave Madrid. It is easy to infer from the dispatches that have been sent from Madrid to the public press of this country, doubtless inspired by Mr. Sickles, that he was not acting in harmony with the views of his Government. He seemed to be thoroughly impressed with the belief that the voice of the people of the United States was for war with Spain, and to be desirous of placing himself at the very front of what he supposed was the public sentiment of this country. His expectations and predictions not having been fulfilled, only one course was left for him, and that he has taken. The notice which Mr. Sickles has served of his intention to resign has been general enough, so that the announcement cannot be unexpected, and whenever the correspondence shall be made public, it will probably be found that it did not become necessary for him to "insist" very strongly on its acceptance, or to offer it unconditionally a second time.

THE REPORTED DEMAND FOR THE RETURN OF THE VESSEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—There is no foundation whatever for the Madrid dispatch which represents President Castelar as making a demand for the re-restoration of the Virginius by the United States to Spain. The terms of the agreement which Spain has thus far fulfilled in entire good faith, indirectly at least, forbid that any such demand should be made. The first and second conditions of the agreement have been complied with, and the third condition provides that if it shall be shown that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag and papers, the United States will institute proceedings against the vessel and the surviving parties who have violated the laws of the United States. It will, therefore, be seen that the contingency of the proof that the registry of the Virginius was fraudulent has been provided for, and that the proceedings in such a case were defined beforehand. Spain delivered the vessel into the hands of the United States for trial. She cannot reclaim it without violating the spirit, if not the letter, of the agreement under which the surrender has been made. Further than this there is not the slightest evidence of any desire on the part of the Madrid Government to make such reclamation. The United States Government is bound by the same agreement to institute proceedings against the vessel and surviving parties who have violated the laws. The penalty for such a violation of our laws, as it is supposed the Virginius has been guilty of, is forfeiture to the United States; and if the vessel is condemned, it will be the third time she will have been sold by this Government. At the last sale she brought $9,800.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE STEAMER NOT ENTITLED TO CARRY THE UNITED STATES FLAG—HER PAPERS OBTAINED BY FRAUD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The following is the opinion of Attorney General Williams in the Virginius case:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1873.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., submitting to me a large number of documents and depositions, and asking for my opinion as to whether or not the Virginius at the time of her capture by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, was entitled to carry the flag of the United States, and whether or not she was carrying it improperly and without right at that time. These questions arise under the protocol of the 29th ult., between the Spanish Minister and the Secretary of State, in which, among other things, it is agreed that on the 25th inst. Spain shall salute the flag of the United States. But it is further provided that if Spain should prove to the satisfaction of the United States that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the flag of the United States, and was carrying it at the time of the capture without right and improperly, the salute will be spontaneously dispensed with, as, in such case, not being necessarily requirable; but the United States will expect in such case a disclaimer of the intent of indignity to its flag in the act which was committed. Section 1 of the act of Dec. 31, 1792, provides that ships or vessels registered pursuant to such act, and no other, except such as shall be duly qualified according to law for carrying on the coasting trade, and denominated or deemed ships or vessels of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges appertaining to such ships. Section 4 of the same act provides for an oath by which, among other things, to obtain the registry of a vessel the owner is required to swear that there is not a subject or citizen of any foreign Prince or State, directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested in such ship or vessel, or in the profits or issues thereof. Obviously, therefore, no vessel in which a foreigner is, directly or indirectly, interested, is entitled to a United States registry, and if one is obtained by a false oath as to that point, and the fact is established that the vessel is owned, or partly owned, by foreigners, she cannot be deemed a vessel of the United States, or entitled to the benefits or privileges appertaining to such vessels. The Virginius was registered in New-York on the 26th of September, 1870, in the name of Patterson, who made oath as required by law, but the depositions submitted abundantly show that in fact Patterson was not the owner at that time, but that the vessel was the property of certain Cuban citizens in New-York, who furnished the necessary funds for her purchase. J. E. Shepherd, who commanded said vessel when she left New-York with a certificate of her register in the name of Patterson, testified positively that he entered into an agreement to command said vessel, at an interview between Quesada, Mora, Patterson, and others, in which it was distinctly understood that the Virginius belonged to Quesada, Mora, and other Cubans, and that said Mora exhibited to him receipts for the purchase-money and for the repairs and supplies upon said steamer, and explained to him how the said funds were raised among the Cubans in New-York. Adolpho De Varona, who was the Secretary of the Cuban Mission in New-York at the time the Virginius was purchased, and afterward sailed in her as Quesada's chief of staff, testified that he was acquainted with all the details of the transactions, and knows that the Virginius was purchased with the funds of the Cubans, and with the understanding and arrangement that Patterson should appear as the nominal owner because foreigners could not obtain a United States register for the vessel. Francis Bowen, Chas. Smith, Edward Greenwood, John McCann, Matthew Murphy, Ambrose Rawlings, Thomas Gallagher, John Furlong, Thomas Anderson, and George W. Miller, who were employed upon the Virginius in various capacities after she was registered in the name of Patterson, testify clearly to the effect that they were informed and understood while they were upon the vessel that she belonged to Quesada and the Cubans represented by him, and that he navigated, controlled, and treated such vessel in all respects as though it was his property. Nothing appears to weaken the force of this testimony, though the witnesses were generally subjected to cross-examination; but, on the contrary, all the circumstances of the case tend to its corroboration. With the oath for registry the statute requires a bond to be given, signed by the owner, Captain, and one or more sureties, but there were no sureties upon the bond given by Patterson and Shepherd. Pains have been taken to ascertain if there was any insurance upon the vessel, but nothing of the kind has been found, and Quesada, Varona, and the other Cubans who took passage upon the Virginius, instead of going on board at the wharf in the usual way, went aboard off a tug after the vessel had left the harbor of New-York. I cannot do otherwise than to hold, upon this evidence, that Patterson's oath was false, and that the register obtained in his name was a fraud upon the Navigation laws of the United States. Assuming the question to be what appears to conform to the intent of the protocol, whether or not the Virginius, at the time of her capture, had a right, as against the United States, to carry the American flag, I am of the opinion that she had no such right, because she had not been registered according to law, but I am also of the opinion that she was as much exempt from interference on the high seas by another power on that ground as though she had been lawfully registered. Spain, no doubt, has a right to capture a vessel with an American register and carrying the American flag, found in her own waters, assisting or endeavoring to assist the insurrection in Cuba, but she has no right to capture such a vessel on the high seas upon an apprehension that in violation of the Neutrality or Navigation laws of the United States, she was on her way to assist the said rebellion. Spain may defend her territory and her people from the hostile attack of what is, or appears to be, an American vessel; but she has no jurisdiction whatever over the question as to whether or not such vessel is on the high seas in violation of any law of the United States. Spain cannot rightfully raise that question as to the Virginius, but the United States may, and, as I understand the protocol, they have agreed to do it; and, governed by that agreement, and without admitting that Spain would otherwise have any interest in the question, I decide that the Virginius, at the time of her capture, was without right and improperly carrying the American flag.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

THE SURRENDER OF THE PRISONERS AT SANTIAGO.

ARRIVAL OF THE PINTA WITH DESPATCHES—THE DELIVERY OF THE PRISONERS—THEIR CONDITION—THE JUNIATA AT SANTIAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 22.—The Pinta, Capt. Gorringa, arrived here at 6¼ this evening from Santiago de Cuba, with despatches for Admiral Scott. The Pinta arrived at Santiago last Friday morning, the 18th inst., and found the Juniata anchored in a commanding position with her guns trained on the batteries and the Forro Castle. The prisoners, one hundred and two in number, were delivered to the Juniata on Friday morning, being brought alongside in a scow from the Morro in charge of a Spanish Sergeant, who formally surrendered them and took a receipt. They were in tolerably good health, only seven of them being placed on the sick list. Their outfit was rather scanty, and their general condition deplorable. A general collection of blankets and clothing for them was taken up among the vessels in port.

There is said to be a great deal of popular animosity at Santiago against the Americans, and the people proposed to Burriel a few days before the surrender of the prisoners, to board the Juniata, and take her with their knives. It is said, however, that Burriel has obeyed his instructions with great resolution and good faith in opposition to the popular will.

The Pinta left Santiago about sunset of the day of the surrender, Friday, and the Juniata was to leave shortly after direct for New-York, leaving only the Kansas in port, though the Canandaigua was daily expected.

It is said that three 150-pounder rifled guns, taken from the gun-boats built at New-York, have been mounted on the Estrella Battery, and that the Spaniards were fortifying commanding points when the Pinta left, they having mounted two pieces, apparently 32-pounders.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Powhatan will leave in the morning for Norfolk direct, on special service. The Wyoming was surveyed to-day, and it is expected that she will sail Wednesday, but her destination is not known. The Dispatch went outside to-night, to intercept one of the Northern-bound steamers from New-Orleans and take a detachment of troops ordered to this point. There was a general inspection in the Worcester to-day. A virulent fever exists on the Pawnee, but all proper precautions are taken against its spreading.

Lieut. Grimes, of the Powhatan, and Master May have been ordered to the Saugus, where they relieve Lieuts. Clarkson and Watson.

ADDITIONAL FACTS IN REGARD TO THE SURRENDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 22.—The Juniata dropped out from Santiago Friday morning to receive the Virginius prisoners off Morro Castle, which is six miles from the town, and the surrender was accomplished beyond the view and knowledge of the inflamed populace. It is probable that they knew little of the transaction until after the sailing of the Juniata. The Pinta arrived Shortly after the surrender of the prisoners, and both vessels went up together to Santiago, where they remained till the Pinta left at sunset of Friday.

The officers of the Pinta all concur in testifying to the courage and fidelity with which Burriel has carried out the orders of the Spanish authorities in the difficulty, in utter disregard of the noisy and threatening clamor of the Cubans. It is believed that this disposition on his part, together with the reasonable attitude assumed by both Governments, assures a peaceful solution of all existing differences.

CUBAN VIEWS ON THE OPINION.

THE VIRGINIUS A LEGAL PRIZE SUBJECT TO FUTURE RECLAMATION.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—The *Diario*, announcing that the Government at Washington has recognized that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the American flag, says: "After this acknowledgment not the slightest doubt ought to remain that the Virginius was a legal prize, and that her crew were pirates, whom the Spanish courts justly treated as such, and that the demands of the United States were unjust and unfounded. We now expect that the United States will give the reparation due to Spain, and hope, also, that Spain will present other claims against the United States."

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

THE FRANKLIN TO SAIL FOR KEY WEST TO-MORROW—LAUNCH.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The United States steamer Franklin steamed down the bay to-day to the compass station, where she will wait over one tide to adjust her compasses, and then sail for Key West.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 22.—The United States steamer Marion was successfully launched from the navy-yard this afternoon. Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom and other Government officials were present.

THE WEST INDIES.

TROUBLE THREATENING IN HAYTI—YELLOW FEVER PREVALENT IN JAMAICA—SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 13.—The news from Hayti is unsatisfactory. President Nissage Saget will not vacate the Presidency except to establish Gen. Dominque therein, and as there is a party in the House of Representatives determined not to have Dominque at all, trouble is therefore imminent. Dominique is ready for any emergency that may arise. He was heard to say: "Ah, they do not want me for President, but they shall have me." Nissage Saget keeps the peace with a firm hand, and talks but little.

A company is being established here and in London for the extension of railways throughout the Island of Jamaica.

There is a good deal of yellow fever prevalent among Europeans at Port Royal, the naval station of this island. The naval hospital is full, and one or two cases have broken out among the white troops at Up Park Camp, who have been brought down from the high mountains to take the place of the black troops, who have just been shipped for service in the Ashantee war. Except among the military and navy, there are no other cases of yellow fever, and the island is generally healthy.

Electricians are expected at Kingston on the 21st inst., in the Tagus, from Southampton, to test the electrical resistance of the Aspinwall cable, prior to the West India and Panama Company taking it, which they are about to do. After testing the Colon cable, they will wait for the arrival of the Telegraph Maintenance Company's Cable Fleet, now on the way to Puerto Rico, to lay a second line of cable between that island and Jamaica, in anticipation of a new submarine line contemplated between St. Thomas and Bermuda, with branches to New-York and Land's End, England, in connection with the Brazilian series of cable.

The bark Persia, loaded with logwood, on her way from Black River to Orange Bay, was driven ashore by a severe norther, and became a total wreck. Two lives were lost, Jones and Wallace, both seamen.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—1 A. M.—The area of greatest pressure, which is moving slowly to the eastward, is now central in New-England, where clear and cold weather and north-westerly winds now prevail. Generally clear weather, with light variable winds and low temperature are reported from the northern portion of the Middle States, and thence westward over the lake region. An area of low barometer is now central near the Eastern Gulf Coast. Cloudy and threatening weather and rain and continued low temperature are reported from the Southern States, east of the Mississippi River. The temperature has risen in the north-west and the Ohio Valley, with less pressure and generally cloudy weather. The Ohio River has fallen about five feet at Cincinnati and Louisville, and the Mississippi River has risen slightly at New-Orleans and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, and thence Westward over the northern portion of the Middle States and the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather with low temperature will prevail during the greater portion of the day, followed by increasing cloudiness and threatening weather in the lower lake region by Wednesday morning.

For the southern portion of the Middle States, and thence southward over the South Atlantic States, cloudy weather with areas of rain or snow, and fresh to brisk north-westerly to variable winds on the immediate coast.

For the Eastern Gulf and thence northward over the States of the Ohio Valley, northerly to westerly winds and generally cloudy weather and rain, followed by clearing weather in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

For the North-west and the upper lake region less pressure, with slight changes in temperature, and partly cloudy weather, except from Lake Michigan south-westward to the Missouri Valley; in this region threatening weather and rain or snow will prevail.

For the canal regions of New-York and Pennsylvania the temperature will remain below freezing.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 23°; 6 A. M., 22°; 9 A. M., 24°; 12 M., 27°; 3 P. M., 32°; 6 P. M., 31°; 9 P. M., 30°; 12 P. M., 28°. Average, 27⅞°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $576,725.

It is understood that Gov. Dix will appoint a successor to the late Judge Peckham after Christmas.

The profits of the Centennial Tea Party in Philadelphia were about $6,000 clear.

Confidence and monte men are "operating" on the passengers of the Union Pacific Railway daily.

Margaret Hiddemer, aged sixty-six years, was burned to death in Philadelphia, last night, while sitting in a chair, her clothes taking fire from a coal-oil lamp.

The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock, Ark., was completed on Sunday evening, and yesterday several trains crossed.

Mr. Brant, at Ophir, Utah, half crazed by domestic trouble, on Sunday night fired three shots, any of which would prove fatal, at John Bennett, and then stabbed him. Brant is in custody.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE SOCIETY AT DELMONICO'S—SPEECHES BY GEN. SHERMAN, SENATOR SUMNER, JUDGE DAVIS, HENRY WARD BEECHER, AND OTHERS.

The sixty-eighth annual festival of the New-England Society, in commemoration of the 253d anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, took place at Delmonico's last evening. The status and representative character of a large number of the guests lent considerable interest to the proceedings. There was a very long and attractive list of toasts, and those who were put down to respond to them were already known to the company as able and experienced public speakers. Senator Sumner had prepared for the occasion an oration, in which, after taking a retrospective view of European history, he lauded the Pilgrims as the greatest pioneers of civilization and friends of freedom whom the world had seen. A notable feature of the evening's proceedings was the enthusiastic warmth of the reception accorded to Judge Davis, who responded to the fifth toast—"The State of New-York." This exhibition of feeling has a peculiar significance, in view of the position taken by the learned Judge at the recent memorable trial over which he so ably and firmly presided. The dinner was served in a sumptuous manner. The American flag was hung in graceful folds around the banqueting room, and there were not wanting emblems of the English, Scotch, and Irish nationalities. Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin presided, and among the general company were the following: Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Senator Charles Sumner, Gen. W. T. Sherman; Gen. Poe, Aid to Gen. Sherman; Mr. Swords, of the St. Nicholas Society; Mr. Gottenhaufle, of St. George's Society; Rev. H. M. Gallagher, Senator-elect S. L. Woodford, C. M. Depew; W. H. Robertson, State Senator; Gov. Howard, of Rhode Island; Judge Brady, Judge Davis; Robert Gordon, St. Andrew's Society; John E. Williams, District Attorney Phelps, Mayor Havemeyer.

After the removal of the cloth, the Chairman delivered the following address, on the toast, "The day we celebrate." He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY: We have again assembled to indulge in pleasing reminiscences. A sentiment of gratitude and reverence for our forefathers finds its appropriate utterance on the return of this anniversary. It becomes my first duty, in your name, to extend a cordial greeting to the distinguished guests who gratify us with their presence, and to bid them welcome to this cherished love-feast of the sons of the Pilgrims. The warm salutations, the genial companionship, the interchange of opinions, the solid instruction, the brilliant wit which have characterized our annual gatherings place them among the most delightful oases of life. For myself, gentlemen, I can say that the time which, through your partiality, I have occupied this chair, is replete with pleasant memories of your constant courtesy and kindness, and of your generous aid and co-operation. In retiring from the position to which the society has twice elected me, the most onerous duty whereof consists in presiding at our annual dinners, may I not hope that future criticism upon the manner in which I have discharged this important trust will deal gently with me when it is remembered that my administration, unfortunately for myself, has fallen between the administrations of two of the most gifted festive orators of our times—that of my eloquent and brilliant predecessor, and of my sparkling and ever ready successor. Gentlemen, I beg now to propose to you the the first regular toast, "The Day we Celebrate."

The festival we keep is the festival of civil and religious liberty. We come around the table of memory to banquet in the good deeds of our forefathers, and grow good ourselves by that on which we feed. Each year that adds a link to the lengthening chain that connects us with Forefathers' Day seems but to intensify the electric current between the present and the past, for if we can hope for the discovery of no new facts as to the history of our Pilgrim Fathers, yet time continues to throw a clearer light on their achievements.

From seeds sown on our soil a world-wide harvest has been reaped. The compact of government formed on shipboard in 1620 contained the germ of that Constitution which one hundred and seventy years afterward guaranteed the blessings of liberty to its framers and their posterity. The Plymouth Pilgrims were both the conscious and the unconscious actors in one of the grandest dramas ever performed upon the stage of life. What intelligent observer, wherever born, has not felt the molding influence of New-England ideas, of the inalienable rights of man, irrespective of condition, race, or creed; of the accountability of rulers to their constituents; of the conservative tendency of local self-government; of the safety of universal suffrage; of the value of learning; of the priceless worth of common schools; of the duty of toleration in religious matters, and of the absolute need, in order to maintain republican institutions, of freedom of speech and of the press; of integrity and economy in the administration of public affairs; of respect for wise legislators and honest magistrates, and of reverence for the common Father of all.

I scan the brief, artless journal of the Pilgrims and fail to find a single deed seriously detracting from their integrity, their justice and wisdom. With their Bible in hand and their simple laws; with their churches and school-houses, they were true to the teachings of the learned and pious Robinson, from whom they parted at Leyden, and of the noble and enlightened Brewster, their companion and guide till his death. Though they exiled themselves from their native soil, they left behind potent incentives to duty; aye, those precious influences which formed the character, inspired the genius, and aroused the patriotism of a Cromwell, a Pym, a Hampden, a Milton, a William of Orange. The spirit of Puritanism in the mother country has given her the gradual elevation of the laboring classes, the more thorough education of the common people, the abolition of the slave trade, the recognition of the rights of religious dissenters, the emancipation of the Catholics, the relief of the Jews from civil disabilities, the repeal of the Corn laws, and finally, in our own day, a wide enlargement of the electoral suffrage. When we thus turn backward in the epoch of the Pilgrims, even in the full blaze of the lights of the present century, how much we find to admire, and how little to condemn, in their entire course. Forever honored be their memory. We look around us—we survey the goodly heritage we enjoy—we behold cities and States springing into existence almost as rapidly as were reared the first rude habitations of our forefathers. We worship at altars supported by voluntary contributions. No proud prelate stands between ourselves and our Maker. We obey rulers chosen by our own free ballots, and submit to laws of our own making. No sovereign sends us his mandates from over the sea. No foreign foeman dares pollute our soil. Everywhere throughout the civilized world our starry flag—the everlasting symbol of liberty and law, of equality and justice—is honored and respected. And when we seek the source of our franchises, the origin of our liberty and greatness, we find it in the ever-memorable lines traced by a few heaven-inspired men in the cabin of a frail vessel anchored on an inhospitable coast—the brief compact of the Mayflower was our Magna Charta; a little band of pilgrims the founders of our glorious Republic. [Loud cheers.]

The next toast was "The President of the United States," which was received with cheers.

Mr. Sumner responded to the toast of "The Senate of the United States," as follows:

Senator Sumner, who was received with applause, said: It is with much doubt and humility that I venture to answer for the Senate of the United States, and I believe the least said on this head will be the most prudent. But I shall be entirely safe in expressing my doubt if there is a single Senator who would not be glad of a seat at this generous banquet! What is the Senate? It is a component part of the National Government. But we celebrate to-day more than any component part of any government; we celebrate an epoch in the history of mankind. Not only never to be forgotten, but to grow in grandeur as the world appreciates the elements of true greatness, of mankind, I say, for the landing on Plymouth Rock, 22d December, 1620, marks the beginning of a new order of ages by which the whole human family will be elevated. Then and there was the great beginning. Throughout all time, from the dawn of history, men have swarmed to found new homes in distant lands. On the day we celebrate the sun for the first time in his course looked down upon a scene begun and continued under a different inspiration. A few conscientious Englishmen, in obedience to the monitor within, and that they might be free to worship God according to their own gauge of duty, set sail for the unknown wilds of the North American continent. After a voyage of forty-four days in the ship Mayflower, with liberty at the prow and conscience at the helm, they sighted the white sand-banks of Cape Cod, and soon thereafter, in the small cabin, framed that brief compact which is the first written constitution of government in human history, and the very corner-stone of the American Republic, and then these pilgrims landed. This compact was not only foremost in time—it was also memorable in character; for never before had the object of the "civil body politic" been announced as "to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony." If more were needed to illustrate the new epoch, it would be found in the parting words of the venerable pastor, John Robinson, addressed to the pilgrims as they were about to sail from Delft Haven, words often quoted and yet never enough: "And if God should reveal anything to you by any other instrument of His, be as ready to receive it as ever you were to receive any truth by my ministry, and I am confident that the Lord hath more light and truth yet to break forth out of His Holy Word. The Lutherans, for example, cannot be drawn to go beyond what Luther saw; and whatever part of God's will He hath further imparted to Calvin they will rather die than embrace, and so the Calvanists stick where he left them. This is a heresy much to be lamented; for, though they were precious shining lights in their times, God had not revealed His whole will to them." Here is a plain recognition of that law of human progress, little discerned at that time, which teaches the live advance of the human family, and opens a vista of the ever-broadening, never-ending future on earth. Our pilgrims were poor and few; and yet this small people, so obscure and outcast in condition, so slender in numbers and in means, so entirely unknown to the proud and great, so absolutely without name in contemporary records, who, departing from the Old World, took little more than the breath of their bodies, are now illustrious beyond the lot of men, and the Mayflower is immortal beyond the Grecian Argo or the stately ship of any victorious Admiral. I know not if any whom I now have the honor to address have thought to recall the great in rank and power filling the gaze of the world as the Mayflower, with her company, started forth on her adventurous voyage. At that time there were crowned Sovereigns of Europe whose names were mentioned always with awe, and whose countenances are handed down by art, so that at this day they are visible to the curious as if they walked the streets. Mark now the contrast. There was no artist for our forefathers; nor are their countenances now known to men. But more than any powerful contemporaries, at whose tread the earth trembled, is their memory sacred. Theirs, indeed, were the ensigns of worldly power, but our pilgrims had in themselves that inborn virtue which was more than all else beside, and their landing was an epoch. That small band with the lesson of self-sacrifice, of just and equal laws, of the government of a majority, of unshrinking loyalty to principle is now leavening this whole continent, and in the fullness of time will leaven the whole world. By their example republican institutions have been comprehended, and in proportion as we imitate them will their institutions be assured.

Liberty, which we so much covet, is not a solitary plant. Always by its side is justice. But justice is nothing but right applied to human affairs. Do not forget, I entreat you, that with the highest morality is the highest liberty. A great poet, in one of his improvised sonnets, speaking of liberty, has said: "But who loves that must first be wise and good." Therefore do the pilgrims, in their beautiful example, teach liberty, teach republican institutions—as at an earlier day Socrates and Plato, in their lessons of wisdom, taught liberty and helped the idea of a republic. If republican government has thus far failed in any experiment—as perhaps in Spanish America—it it is because these lessons have been wanting. There have been no pilgrims to teach the moral law. [Applause.]

The fourth toast, "The Army and Navy," was responded to by Gen. Sherman. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Every time I appear before you, I feel disposed to tender my apologies for accepting, and somewhat trespassing upon, your generous hospitalities so often, and if further apologies are necessary, I must simply quote, "Deliver me from temptation." [Applause.] I don't think that it is the fine dinner which Delmonico spreads before you, nor the wines with which he furnishes us, nor those beautiful decorations of flowers that adorn your walls, that attract one, but it is the company—the men in whose presence I now stand. I feel somewhat awed in this presence, for I know there are merchants here and bankers whose transactions compass the whole civilized globe, and who daily interchange at their clearing-houses more money than is dug from the bowels of the harmless earth each year. There are lawyers here who make it their study and probe to go to the bottom of the principles which underlie all civilized Governments, and regulate all the little affairs of mankind, and ministers of the gospel, too, who teach us charity to all men, and even are bold enough to approach the foot of the throne of God Himself; and there are artists here and literary men, who while away our leisure hours with the tales both of poetry and prose, and who spread before the whole world what is said and done to-night—yea, before morning breaks, so that our friends in the Pacific will read in to-morrow's papers what occurs to-night. I was in hopes that the toast allotted to me this evening would permit me to trace the history of your New-England descendants, for there are numbers to praise their antecedents, and New-England of to-day has sent forth colonies outnumbering the parent stock. In Iowa, Illinois, and San Francisco your festival is celebrated to-night by as large and respectable an assemblage as this, and who are practising the same virtue which distinguished our fathers. [Applause.] In the order of your exercises you force upon me the subject of the army and navy. Do these services require a panegyric at my hands? There is not a man present here to-night but can recollect enough of the history of the Army and Navy of the United States to make him feel proud of his country. I need not speak here of Gen. Scott. [Cheers.] He was emphatically a man of peace, and on many occasions he stood between our country and war. And so it has been with military men from the beginning. Washington was a man of peace, and he was the first General of the Army of the United States, and from that time to the present we all pretend to be men of peace—peace when we can have it with honor, but when war comes we cannot help drawing the dread thunderbolt. [Applause.] What I say of the army I can as well say of the navy, for you know it has a warm place in the heart of every American. [Applause.]

The fifth toast was:

The State of New-York.—Its true grandeur must spring from the intelligence and virtue of its citizens, the wisdom and justice of its laws, and the purity and patriotism of those intrusted with their administration.

Judge Davis in responding to the toast was enthusiastically cheered. He said: I have no fit words in which to thank you for this generous reception. I could not stand up if I did not know that it was given rather to that grand underlying principle deep in every heart, but deeper than anywhere else in the heart of every New-Englander—the love of justice when administered to others. [Cheers and laughter.] That chronic nightmare which so long has rested over our great State and City, and which produced such fears in the minds of all honest men that justice could not be administered in the City of New-York against and upon crime in high places, has fortunately been broken by the single word of twelve honest men. [Applause.] Nothing but an accident and a kindness on the part of one of my brethren put me in the position of presiding justice at the late trial. I should be wanting in simple justice to him and to others of my associates if I did not say that whatever tribute you desire to-night to express in this reception toward myself belongs quite as much to him and them. I allude to my associate, Mr. Justice Brady, who sits near me. [Applause.] He and my brother Barrett and Judge Ingraham have stood by me with their counsel and advice, and nerved me to meet every trial and emergency, and it would be unjust if I did not take this first public opportunity to say how much I am indebted to him and them. [Applause.] This is a subject upon which I regret that occasion should arise for speaking at all, for I look forward with ardent hope to that hour when it will no more be thought proper to thank a Judge for the simple and firm discharge of his duty than to pass a vote of thanks every Sabbath to the eloquent Demosthenes of the pulpit who sits behind me (Mr. Beecher) for exposing the exceeding sinfulness of sin.

To the toast of the City of New-York under her present Knickerbocker administration, Mayor Havemeyer responded. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY: In behalf of the people of this City, I thank you for the compliment you have paid them, and feel gratified, as their representative, that I am able to be present on this interesting occasion. It is proper that the landing of the Pilgrims on the shores of this vast continent should be appropriately celebrated. This event was an epoch in the history of the world. These humble individuals, who merely sought political and religious freedom for themselves, did, in fact, found an empire, and imparted to the people, who now constitute it, some of the remarkable qualities which distinguished their own character. These qualities were born and nurtured in the trials and persecutions to which they were exposed, have become firmly fixed in the sentiments and convictions of the whole people, and have been the main source of the rapid prosperity and advancement of the vast population which sprang from them and are now overspreading this continent. The influence of that event on the destinies of mankind, great as it already appears, is but just beginning to be realized. The imagination itself fails to anticipate what will be the meridian of the age of which we but now see the dawn; what the mighty future of a nation of intelligent, active, and hardy people, self-governed, with institutions which allow the most unlimited competition for all the objects of life, and secure the freest application of each man's energies and faculties for his own benefit, when it shall have extended from ocean to ocean, and, ere long, outnumbering the largest people of the civilized world. In acknowledging the merits of your ancestors in the energy they displayed in overcoming the difficulties which lay in their pathway, I must at the same time not be unmindful of the wisdom of our Dutch ancestors who, in seeking these shores, showed that they knew where to found a city, and the more fruitful soil to supply it. While the difficulties which the New-Englander met with at home became sources for the formation of character they engendered, by reason of the very small returns which sterile lands yielded to their industry, a very liberal anticipation of future gains from their phlegmatic neighbors, and thus credit and enterprise were by your ancestors called into being, and by them taught in an evil day to Knickerbockers, whose society and location and well-being they were not slow to cultivate, until at last, through their tact and modest assurance the reign of the Knickerbockers was terminated, and the fact established that New-England was a first-rate region to emigrate from, and this small island a very good place to immigrate to. Well, I suppose it is due to this conquest that, in speaking to you here this evening, I am addressing those who have distinguished themselves as the most enterprising among our merchants and the ablest among our lawyers, as the most skilled of our physicians, as the most eloquent of our divines, as the most finished of our artists. It is to this combination of the rare wisdom of our Knickerbocker ancestors in founding this city, with the shrewdness of the Yankee in finding it out and turning the prosperity and solidity of the former to their own account, by trading out of existence the weak ones and intermarrying with the strong ones, that this city has reached its present condition of greatness and metropolitan importance among the cities of the world.

The next toast was:

Religious freedom; the most sacred right of man.
True religion
"Plays not the tyrant's part; plants no faith in blood,
But stoops to polish, succor and redress,
And builds her grandeur on the public good."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who responded, was greeted with applause. He commenced by a few happy allusions to the puritan customs prevalent in his young days, when, while virtue was practiced in the highest degree, the utmost jollity was observable in household customs, and he remembered when he himself used be sent for tobacco and rum to supply the necessities of his father's clerical visitors. In regard to the subject matter of the toast to which he was to respond, he asserted that oppression of the people by a class or an individual was traceable to the will or apathy of the people themselves. Congregations and churches sought to be governed by their ministers, hence they should not wonder at the existence of spiritual despotism. If a man was taken from the commonalty and had his ears dinned constantly with stories of his greatness, who can be surprised if he becomes an oppressor, for the people have made him a despot. Spiritual despotism originated in the fundamental falsity of this idea that any body of men on earth were commissioned to govern any other body of men by reason or by their consciences, on the supposition that they were nearer to God than they are. [Applause.] That was not the New Testament idea, which said, "Ye are all brethren," and that was true democracy. The weak men only were oppressed. The strong and the robust escaped oppression, and the weak and pusillanimous in civil, ecclesiastical and intellectual realms invited despotism. God made men to enjoy their manhood, and in civil life men could do a great missionary work. In this connection Mr. Beecher paid a hearty tribute to the character and life of the late Prof. Agassiz, and on concluding said that by the simple assertion of the dignity of manhood, spiritual and other despotisms would be uprooted from the earth.

The following toasts were also proposed and responded to:

Our Sister Societies—Whether engaged as co-workers in the noble cause of charity, or in private pursuits, our best wishes attend their members. A hearty greeting to their honored representatives.

Responded to by Judge Brady.

The Puritan Mothers of New-England—Worthy helpmates of the pioneers of civilization and liberty. Children most honor themselves when they honor their mother.

Responded to by Rev. M. H. Gallaher.

The Press—Its power is as wide as our country, as general as the intelligence of our people.

The Bench and Bar—Their standard of honor and courage is the proof and the measure of the public virtue.

Responded to by Joseph H. Choate.

The Old Homesteads of New-England—The abodes of industry and intelligence, of piety and patriotism; they are fresh in our memories, and hallowed in our affections.

The festivities then terminated.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN RAILROAD.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 22.—The Coroner's inquest to investigate the cause of the late accident on the Eastern Railroad, between Kennebunk and Day's Siding, examined, to-day, Theodore Davidson, engineer of the locomotive Chelsea. He testified he told the Kennebunk operator not to let the down freight train pass, as he was going back after some lost cars. The operator hung out a red signal, and said they would not dare to go by that. We went back to get our cars, and were returning at the rate of twelve miles an hour when I heard a whistle, and immediately there was a collision. I was not thrown from my engine, but crawled from the wreck with one shoulder and an ankle dislocated. I did not see the down train, as it was dark and thick.

Charles T. Pettee, conductor of the down train, testified that when he arrived at Kennebunk the operator told him the up freight had gone back after some lost cars. There was no signal light out. I stopped for water, and asked the operator if he had any orders for me. He said "No." I asked him again, and he answered "No." We then started up, probably going at the rate of twelve miles an hour, when I felt the steam shut off. The brakes were set at once, and then we felt the collision. My brakemen were in the saloon car and on the engine. We expected to pass the up freight at Day's siding. Had I known they were west of Day's, I would have stopped. After they had been at Kennebunk, we did not have the right of way.

EXECUTION OF DAVID NESBITT—HE DIES WITHOUT REPENTANCE.

LINDSAY, Canada, Dec. 22.—The sentence of death upon David Nesbitt, tried and convicted at the late assizes for shooting Miss Hopwood on the 12th of July last, was executed at 8 o'clock this morning. The execution was private, only a few persons being admitted besides the officials. At the appointed hour Nesbitt came from his cell, accompanied by the Sheriff and two clergymen. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step and betrayed no emotion whatever, but met his death, as he said he would, "like a man." On the scaffold he made a brief address, in which he declared his entire innocence, asserting that the woman shot herself. After religious services the trap was sprung, and Nesbitt's body fell seven feet. His death appeared to be easy. After hanging half an hour the body was cut down, and an inquest being held, a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts. Nesbitt reviled the proceedings of the clergymen who strove to bring him to a penitential mood, and died without giving any indication of repentance.

THE BOGUS "LORD MASSEY."

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 22.—The bogus "Lord Massey" had a hearing this morning, on a charge preferred by Caleb Cope, of false pretenses, in having stated that he was the possessor of a large amount of money. The complainant testified that Massey had bought his farm for $35,000, and that he (Cope) had incurred both expense and inconvenience before discovering that Massey was an impostor. Another charge against him was that of obtaining a watch by false pretense. The case was adjourned for the purpose of procuring additional evidence.

A CHIEF OF POLICE WORSTED IN A LIBEL SUIT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day the case of Joseph R. Reed, charged with libel upon the Chief of Police, was put on trial, the jury on a former trial having failed to agree upon a verdict. The evidence offered by the prosecution was the same as that submitted before. The defense offered no testimony, but allowed the case to go to the jury upon the arguments of counsel. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

"LORD" MASSEY.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 22.—"Lord" Massey had a hearing this morning on a charge preferred by Caleb Cape, of false pretenses, in having stated that he was the possessor of a large amount of money. The complainant testified that Massey had bought his farm for $35,000 and that he (Cope) had incurred both expense and inconvenience before discovering that Massey was an impostor. Another charge against him was that of obtaining a watch by false pretense. The case was adjourned for the purpose of procuring additional evidence, and at the subsequent hearing this evening before Alderman Whitehead, both charges were withdrawn. Massey was discharged, and went home with Mr. Cope.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES—ACTION URGED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—In the Assembly to-day several members alluded to the imperfect postal arrangements between France and the United States, and urged the Government to hasten the signing of the pending convention. They complained of the present situation, declaring it to be injurious to French commerce and intolerable to the people at large.

The Financial Secretary replied that it was the Government's earnest desire to harmonize the interests of the two countries, and a speedy understanding was expected.

SPAIN.

THE LOSS OF LIFE BY THE CARTAGENA MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—Eighteen lives were lost by the late explosion of a magazine in Cartagena.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF SIR GILLERY PIGOTT.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Hon. Sir Gillery Pigott, Baron of the Exchequer, is dead.

A GREAT RAILWAY STATION TO BE BUILT IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city have resolved to build a central railway station at an expense of £750,000.

ITALY.

TWELVE MORE CARDINALS APPOINTED BY THE POPE.

ROME, Dec. 22.—In consistory to-day the Pope delivered an allocution and appointed twelve Cardinals.

THE ACHEENESE WAR.

THE SULTAN SUBMITS TO THE DUTCH AUTHORITY.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Penang dated Dec. 20 announces that the Dutch troops have occupied both banks of the river running through Acheen. The Sultan, seeing defeat inevitable, has given in his submission to the Dutch commander.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE KING OF THE ASHANTEES NOT DEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The report of the death of the Ashantee King proves false.

CUBA.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF THE ISLAND.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—In the Junta to-day a statement of the debt of the island was presented. A plan to arrange the financial affairs and solve the financial question was also presented. The *Intendente* will submit another plan. The debt of the island is $87,000,000. The notes of the Spanish Bank in circulation amount to $104,000,000.

The Government authorizes railroad companies to charge rates of freight and passage in gold, or its equivalent in paper. This shows that the Government is averse to proclaiming a forced paper circulation.

The steamer Morro Castle, from New-York, arrived this morning.

Exchange is nominal.

PORTO RICO.

SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO VARIOUS DISTRICTS—A CONSERVATIVE COMPLAINT.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Advices from Porto Rico to the 12th inst. have been received.

The *Boletin* (Conservative newspaper) complains of the shipment of 2,000 rifles to Ponce, Arecelbo, Mayaguez, and Aguadilla, and thinks the rumors unfounded that they are for the purpose of arming the National Militia, as a foreign war is now impossible. The *Boletin* further says: "We think the Government would not furnish arms to a party which says 'Rise to arms' when a reaction sets in against any government not Federal Republican. The Reform Party offered the Captain General 8,000 men in case of war. It is strange that a simple committee should offer the Government men, as if it were a nation."

SAN DOMINGO.

ELECTION OF GONZALES PRESIDENT—THE SAMANA LEASE.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—News has been received from San Domingo by way of Santiago de Cuba, that Gen. Ignacio Gonzales has been elected President of the Republic. This result completely changes the political aspect of the country. It throws the doors open for the return of the enemies of Baez, and will put an end to the present revolution. There are fears that the new administration will endeavor to annul the Samana lease.

MEXICO.

UNSETTLED CONDITION OF THE STATES—PETROLEUM—A GOVERNMENT MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 16, via HAVANA, Dec. 22.—In view of the frequency with which Governors of Mexican States are compelled to leave their seats of government, the Legislature of Vera Cruz has authorized the Governor of that State to transfer his residence to any place he deems convenient, requiring his presence in the capital only on the opening of the Legislature.

The priests Arias and Gilles, the alleged instigators of the Tejupilco riots, have been brought prisoners to this city.

Petroleum wells have been discovered near Flacotalpan.

The Wells-Fargo Express Company has been prohibited from bringing letters into Lower California, because of violation of the Post Office rules.

The Bishop of Queretaro advises the people to submit to the present Government as a matter of expediency.

The Government candidate has been elected Speaker of the National Congress.

INDICTMENT OF BRITTAN, THE BOSTON BROKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The Grand Jury brought in an indictment to-day in the case of Simon A. Brittan, the Devonshire street broker, against Brittan, and his assailant is fully exonerated. When, a fortnight ago, the Grand Jury suspended investigation in the case, their action was with the intention of deferring a verdict till the testimony of Jas. C. Merrill, the young man accused of assaulting Mr. Brittan could be obtained. After the suspension of the case, District Attorney Cheney called on the father of young Merrill, and made such arrangements as resulted in his return to the city a few days ago, and to-day he appeared before the Grand Jury. The statements he made regarding the affair were of such a nature as to completely exculpate him from the charges made against him. It is said to be the intention of the District Attorney, in case Mr. Brittan's counsel raises the question of insanity, to accept that issue, and, if he be adjudged insane, to have him sent to the Lunatic Asylum. If, on the other hand, he should be adjudged sane, the trial will be speedily proceeded with.

TRIAL OF THE RING THIEVES

THE ESCAPE OF GENET.

NORTON, WALSH, MILLER, AND COMAN ABSENT—THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

There was abundant excitement in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday when it became known that the convicted criminal, H. W. Genet, had been permitted to escape the course of justice. The rumor had gained ground some time before Judge Daniels took his seat on the bench, but people hesitated to commit themselves to absolute credence in the story. The sway of justice has been so assured of late, that no one could be contented to believe her efficacy could be so imperiled as it would appear to be by the escape of a notorious criminal like H. W. Genet. So, therefore, the public took their seats in the court and prepared to await further development. The Judge was in his place, the counsel were prepared, the bill of exceptions was nearly ready, the auditors were anxious, but there was no criminal to be sentenced in case the arguments on the bill of exceptions should be adverse to his pretensions. It does not appear that he was at all disposed to await the issue of drowsy arguments which could only postpone his sentence, and at all events he appears to have come to the conclusion that there would be a great deal more security in justice evaded than in justice delayed. Genet's counsel, Mr. Waterbury and Mr. Beach, were promptly in attendance, but their client was not to be found. According to the forms of law, the District Attorney moved the court for that which he knew was just then unattainable—the punishment of the convicted criminal. It was, of course, in some sense a hollow mockery, but a mockery at least for which the District Attorney was in no way responsible. There was a pause, and then the Sheriff made his *non est inventus* return. He could not produce Henry W. Genet, who had been committed to his proper custodianship. There was for the most part blank amazement in the court-room intermingled with such knowing assertions as "prophets of the past" are now and then in the habit of giving utterance to. The District Attorney thought that the matter should be inquired into by the court, and then it further transpired that from information which he had received early on Saturday, he had written to the Sheriff warning him to take special precautions. Under all the circumstances he deemed it his duty to move for an order against the Sheriff to show cause why he should not be punished as for an escape. Thomas Coman, Michael Norton, and John J. Walsh were subsequently called, but did not appear. Andrew J. Smith personally answered to his name, and George S. Miller answered through counsel. The court directed all the recognizances to be forfeited, excepting Coman's for misdemeanor, (he is also indicted for felony,) and Andrew J. Smith's. John D. Welsh, Jr., who is indicted for complicity in the Court-house frauds, was also called, and his bonds were forfeited. The entire proceedings in court will be found below, and the circumstances, so far as they are known, connected with Genet's escape are detailed in another column.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Yesterday morning the Court of Oyer and Terminer met at 10:15, the time at which it was arranged that Mr. Beach should proceed with his argument on the presentation of the bill of exceptions in the case of Henry W. Genet. Mr. Beach and Mr. Waterbury were in attendance, and so were District Attorney Phelps and Mr. Peckham. Mr. Phelps said he was present to move the punishment of Genet, but the Sheriff announced that he could not produce him. He thought the court should inquire the reason for such an announcement.

Judge Daniels—He was allowed to remain in his residence in custody of two officers. They allowed themselves to be overcome by sleep, and while they slept he escaped. It was a great degree of neglect and misconduct on the part of these officers to keep this man in his residence. I understand the officers have set on foot measures for his recapture, and until we are certain whether they are successful or not no steps should be taken in the matter.

Mr. Phelps—I think it right to say that information reached me on Saturday of such a character that I notified the Sheriff that I was advised of the probability that the prisoner would escape or be rescued, and to take such precautions as would be necessary. I am very much at a loss to know why some steps were not taken in accordance with the notification.

Judge Daniels—All that the most liberal generosity required was that the officers should go to his house with him, to allow him to arrange his affairs. It was gross misconduct, gross neglect, to allow him to remain there in the idea of securing him in safe custody, while the law requires that a person in such custody shall be kept in close confinement.

Mr. Beach—I do not know that it is necessary for his counsel to make any observations.

Judge Daniels—We do not suppose his counsel have anything to do with it.

Mr. Beach—Though we consider his conduct erroneous and impolitic, we think it our duty to proceed to perfect his bill of exceptions. I intended to apply for a stay until the bill of exceptions was argued before the General Term, and I think it my duty to make that application still, and to conclude our services to the gentleman as far as to put the bill and his rights in the way of adjudication.

Mr. Phelps—I do not feel like doing anything in the present position of affairs; the prisoner is in contempt.

Judge Daniels—It is always better to settle the bill of exceptions as early as practicable.

At a later sitting of the court District Attorney Phelps again called the attention of the court to the case of Genet, and moved that an order be granted to show cause why Matthew T. Brennan and his Deputy, William H. Shields, should not be punished for contempt. He read an affidavit made by himself, substantially showing that Genet was convicted, and committed to the City Prison by order of Judge Daniels, and that Brennan received him and said commitment from his Deputy, William H. Shields. William Johnston, the Warden of the City Prison, informed him that Genet was never in his custody, and, subsequently, the Sheriff stated that Genet had escaped. On the 20th inst. information was received at the District Attorney's office to the effect that the friends of the prisoner would make an effort to procure his escape, and a letter was addressed to him so stating; and in the afternoon of the same day Genet had said letter in his possession, as appeared by the correspondence produced; wherefore the District Attorney asked that the order to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt should be issued against Brennan and Shields. Judge Daniels granted the order as requested.

THE BRENNAN CONTEMPT CASE.

The following are copies of the contempt papers in the matter of the escape of Genet. The documents were drawn up yesterday in the District Attorney's office, and copies were given into the hands of two of the attachés of the office last night, to be served on Sheriff Brennan and Deputy Sheriff Shields. The order of Justice Daniels, of the Supreme Court, reads as follows:

Court of Oyer and Terminer, New-York County.—In the matter of the escape of Henry W. Genet from custody.—On reading and filing the affidavits of Benjamin K. Phelps, Esq., District Attorney of the City and County of New-York, and Wm. Johnston, Warden of the City Prison of the City of New-York, whereby it appears that on the 19th day of December, 1873, Henry W. Genet was, in this court, duly convicted of feloniously obtaining a signature to a written instrument by means of false pretenses, with intent to cheat and defraud, and that thereupon the said Genet was, by order of this court, duly committed to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison of the City of New-York, until thence delivered by due course of law, and was by said court duly delivered into the custody of Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, by William H. Shields, his Deputy, together with said commitment; and it further appearing that the said order of commitment has not been obeyed, and the said Genet has not been delivered by said Sheriff, or by his Deputies, into the custody of said Warden, pursuant to the terms of said order, and that the said Henry W. Genet has escaped out of the custody of said Sheriff:

Now, therefore, on motion of the District Attorney of the City and County of New-York, it is ordered that the said Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and the said William H. Shields, Deputy Sheriff, show cause before this court, on the 23d day of December, 1873, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, why they and each of them should not be punished for contempt of court, for willful disobedience of an order of this court, lawfully made. J. SPARKS, Clerk.

A true copy of the original on file.

The affidavit of District Attorney Phelps is as follows:

Court of Oyer and Terminer.—The People vs. Henry W. Genet.—City and County of New-York, ss.: Benjamin K. Phelps, District Attorney of the said City and county, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 19th day of December inst., the above-named Henry W. Genet, was duly convicted in the said court, and thereupon duly committed by the order of the said court to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison, by virtue of the commitment of which a copy is hereto annexed, and that thereupon the said prisoner was delivered by the said court to the custody of said Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff of the County of New-York, who received the said prisoner, together with said commitment, by William H. Shields, his Deputy; that deponent is informed, by the affidavit of William Johnston, Warden of the City Prison, hereto annexed, that the said Henry W. Genet has never been received nor delivered to the said prison, pursuant to said commitment; and deponent is further informed by the said Sheriff that the said Henry W. Genet has escaped from his custody. And deponent is further informed and states that on the 20th inst., information having been received at the office of deponent that the said Henry W. Genet would attempt to make his escape from the custody of the said Sheriff, deponent caused the letter, a copy of which is hereto annexed, to be addressed and delivered to said Sheriff; and deponent is further informed that the said Sheriff, after having received said letter of deponent, communicated the contents of the same to the said Genet, and that said Genet, on the afternoon of the said day, had the same letter in his own possession, as appears by the correspondence of deponent with George Bliss, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. Therefore deponent prays the order of the court that said Matthew T. Brennan, the said Sheriff, and the said William H. Shields, his Deputy, show cause before this court, on the 23d day of December, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why they should not be punished for contempt in disregarding the order and commitment of this court. BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

Sworn before me this 22d day of December, 1873.
CHARLES E. MARSAC.
Notary Public, New-York County.

The following is the order of commitment:

New-York Oyer and Terminer.—Dated 19th day of December, 1873.—The People of the State of New-York vs. Henry W. Genet.—On conviction by verdict of a jury of feloniously obtaining a signature to a written instrument by false pretenses.—On motion of the District Attorney, ordered by the court, that the said Henry W. Genet stand committed to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison of the City of New-York until thence delivered by due course of law.

Extract from the minutes.
J. SPARKS, Clerk.

The communication of Assistant District Attorney Lyon to Sheriff Brennan reads as follows:

Confidential.
Dec. 20—1:30 P. M.

Hon. M. T. Brennan, Sheriff New-York County:

SIR: I have just received information confidentially, from a source which I am inclined to believe entirely reliable, that an attempt will be made by the friends of Henry W. Genet, now in your custody, under conviction of false pretenses, &c., to rescue him forcibly from the hands of your Deputies and convey him without the State. The plan was to have been carried into effect last night, but it was thought best to wait the result of an application for a stay of judgment. No suspicion attaches to your office. Very respectfully,
G. W. LYON, Assistant District Attorney.

To this communication the Sheriff did not reply.

The following is the letter of District Attorney Phelps to United States District Attorney Bliss:

Dec. 22, 1873.

George Bliss, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am informed that a certain letter addressed by one of my assistants to the Sheriff of this County on the 20th inst.. notifying him that Henry W. Genet would endeavor to escape from his custody, was seen in the hands of the prisoner, Genet, on the day of its date, and that you have some knowledge of that fact. Will you be kind enough to let me know by the bearer what is the fact in regard to this matter, and oblige,
Yours, very respectfully,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, District Attorney.

United States District Attorney Bliss replied as follows:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

Hon. B. K. Phelps, District Attorney:

SIR: In reply to your letter of this date, I have to say that Henry W. Genet called at my office, in the United States Court Building, on business, about 2 o'clock on Saturday.

After the business had been closed he exhibited to me a letter signed by Mr. Lyon, one of your assistants, dated on that day, and addressed to Hon. M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, in which Mr. Lyon informed the Sheriff that he had reason to believe Mr. Genet would escape or be rescued. A press copy had apparently been taken of the letter, so that you can, doubtless, verify my statement of its purport. Mr. Genet was at the time in charge of a Deputy Sheriff, and exhibited the letter as showing, he said, what absurd stories got about. As a good citizen I cannot refuse thus to give you the information you seek. Your obedient servant,
GEORGE BLISS.

The following is the affidavit of Warden Johnston, of the Tombs:

Oyer and Terminer, New-York County.—In the matter of the escape of Henry W. Genet.—City and County of New-York, ss.—William Johnston, being duly sworn, says that he is the Warden of the City Prison of the City of New-York, and is the person into whose custody the body of the said Henry W. Genet was committed by order of this Court, as deponent is informed, on the 19th day of December, 1873, and that deponent, as such Warden, has never had the custody of said Genet, nor has the Sheriff nor any of his deputies ever brought said Genet to deponent, or placed him in deponent's custody. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Sworn to before me th's 22d day of December, 1873.
CHARLES E. MARSAC.
Notary Public, New-York County.

THE CASES OF NORTON, COMAN, WALSH, AND MILLER.

The cases of Michael Norton, Thomas Coman, and John J. Walsh were also called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, but the several defendants did not appear. Mr. T. C. D. Buckley, appearing for Walsh, asked that the forfeiture of his bail be suspended for a short time, as he had not supposed that the case would be moved to-day, but that Mayor Hall's trial would be moved instead.

Mr. Dittenhoefer made a similar representation for Michael Norton and Miller, adding the fact, as to the latter, that he had been fearfully burned in a gas explosion about two weeks ago, and had gone away under physician's orders.

The District Attorney insisted that the proper course was to forfeit the bail, and then if the prisoners came in a remission could be had.

The Clerk then called George S. Miller and Andrew J. Smith. The latter appeared personally and by Charles S. Spencer. Miller did not answer, except by Mr. Dittenhoefer.

Mr. Phelps insisted that the notice was ample. His practice was regular, and he did not think he should be asked to allow any irregularity.

The court thought he had the right to pursue this course, though no doubt if they were here in a brief time no further proceeding would be taken on the forfeiture.

Mr. Howe appeared for Coman and said that he had had no opportunity even to examine the indictment, and Mr. Coman had, relying on newspaper talk, gone to Washington, and did not expect to return till Christmas Day. But as the indictments were for misdemeanor, and he had given him a written authority to plead, he would plead for him to-day.

Mr. Phelps suggested that there was also an indictment for felony, but Mr. Howe answered that on that the bail had not been notified.

Mr. Dittenhoefer and Mr. Purdy offered to take the same course for Mr. Walsh and Mr. Miller, but they were without written authority to appear for them, and the court disallowed the offer.

Mr. Purdy here said that as Mr. Howe gave him authority, he moved, on behalf of Mr. Coman, to quash the indictment.

The court held that he must give notice of that motion to the District Attorney.

The District Attorney agreed to waive the notice.

The indictments are for conspiracy in furnishing false bills to the Controller for Court-house work. In the first, the name of the party who furnished the materials, or who purported to have furnished them, is left out of the indictment in some places, though a bill purporting to be from Heath & Smith for more than $15,000 is included. Mr. Purdy insisted that this was fatal.

The District Attorney made no reply, except, when asked by the court, to say that this defect was only in one of some half dozen indictments.

Mr. Spencer said that as his client was the only one present, and as he was only indicted on one conspiracy indictment, he thought he should be permitted to plead, with permission to withdraw his plea, if it seemed proper, at a future time, and interpose another plea or motion at a future day.

The District Attorney assenting, he put in a plea of not guilty.

Formal demand was then made by the Clerk of the Court upon the sureties for Norton, Coman, Walsh, and Miller to produce the defendants. No reply was made, and the recognizances were ordered forfeited, except in the misdemeanor proceedings against Coman.

Norton's counsel said Norton was in Washington, and he would communicate with him by telegraph.

Coman has saved $5,000 to his sureties on the misdemeanor indictment by the written authority to Mr. Howe to appear. The sureties of the other defendants have lost about $50,000. There are five other indictments against Coman, besides the one in which a blank appears, where the name of the alleged creditor should appear. The other indictments have no such defect.

TRIAL OF EX-MAYOR HALL.

A JURY OBTAINED.

THE DEFENDANT CONDUCTS THE CASE IN PERSON—THE CASE TO BE OPENED TO-DAY.

The announcement made in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on taking a recess at noon yesterday, that the trial of Ex-Mayor Hall would be proceeded with at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, brought into court at the latter hour a large assemblage, composed of jurors, witnesses, politicians, and promiscuous auditors, who seemed deeply interested in the case, either directly or indirectly. There was a marked decrease observable in the crowd, however, from that present at the trials of Tweed and Genet, which, perhaps, may have been due to the expectation that if the trial did proceed the proceedings would be confined for the balance of the day at least to the uninteresting formality of selecting a jury. Mr. Hall was present, accompanied by his partner, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, the prosecution being represented by Hon. Lyman Tremain, Wheeler H. Peckham, and District Attorney Phelps. Prominent among those in the immediate vicinity of the counsel for the prosecution were the principal witnesses against the accused—the two Garveys and Miller. Present also in the same vicinity were a number of politicians, whose faces have been long familiar around the City Hall, attachés of the Sheriff's office, and representatives of the City journals. The District Attorney having announced his readiness to proceed, Mr. Hall took occasion to call the attention of the court to the absence of his two senior counsel, who were otherwise engaged, and disclaiming all personal desire for a postponement, left it to the court to determine whether, under the circumstances, it would compel him to proceed without them. As will be seen by the subsequent report of the proceedings, Judge Daniels directed that the case go on, he deeming that no prejudice could result to the rights of the accused during the mere formal selection of a jury in the absence of some of the counsel for the defense, and by the time that was accomplished counsel would, doubtless, be prepared to be in attendance.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

After recess, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Mr. Peckham, on the part of the people, moved the trial of this case.

Mr. Hall, addressing the court, said: "If the court please, on Thursday afternoon I received the following notice:

No. 21 PARK ROW, Dec. 18, 1873.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall:

SIR: I hereby give you notice that the trial of the indictment against you in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, upon the trial of which the jury have heretofore disagreed, will be moved on Monday, the 22d instant.
Yours, &c., FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Attorney General.

The messenger who brought the note said that the Attorney General desired an answer, whereupon one was sent, of which the following is a copy:

SIR: I accept your notice, and will be as ready to meet you as I have heretofore been.
Your obedient servant, A. OAKEY HALL.

I understand the trial, in obedience to this notice, to be now moved by the representative of the Attorney General. Personally, Sir, I am ready for trial, but I beg to submit some consideration to the court both by way of explanation and of illustration. As my learned friends on the other side know, I have been brought before two juries, first partially, second entirely, and I have always been so anxious for trial that on one occasion I placed my learned friends at considerable personal inconvenience. My only apology for that was that on each of these occasions I had the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, and it was a public scandal that a Mayor should remain in office, thus indicted for misdemeanors, without vacating his office if guilty, and, if innocent, vindicating himself before his constituents. My learned friends will, perhaps, recollect that at the last trial I tried the case by the aid of my counsel, more for the community than for the twelve men whom I was obliged to face, because I have always considered that it was no release for a man to be acquitted by twelve men if he was convicted by the moral sense of the community, and that it was nothing to be acquitted by twelve men if the moral sense of the community was against him; and what I sought by the last trial was to spread the evidence before my constituents. I have done that, and it would be affectation in me to say that having ceased to be Mayor, having, as I think, placed the evidence in regard to that public scandal before the public, I am as anxious for trial as I have hitherto been, and it would be equally affectation for me to deny that every arraignment of myself before a jury is a social, a domestic, and a professional grief. It would be equally affectation for me to deny that I had hoped that when a jury in a misdemeanor case had disagreed, a jury that had been, as I know my friends will admit, untampered with, regard would be paid to the cardinal principle of common law, that no man should be convicted while there existed a reasonable and rational doubt. For the first time in my professional life I find a misdemeanor case, in which a doubt has been spread upon the record, brought on for trial. Now this is no complaint. I am personally ready, and it would be affectation in me to deny that when I received this notice it came upon me almost with the force of a thunderbolt, but I had my character and reputation to defend, and I was ready, as I am now. I was not aware at the time that my counsel were absent from the City attending the obsequies of the late Justice Nelson, and they did not return in time for me to have an interview with them until Saturday night. I could not consult with them on Sunday. I could not fly in the face of the Providence who has taken care of me down to this moment, and upon whose arm I rely to vindicate my innocence, but if this case must go on, as moved, according to this notice, this week, I shall go on, as I am prepared to do, alone by the aid of my partner, who is not only my partner but my brother in all the bonds of affection and partnership, except that of blood. Therefore I address these considerations to the court. Hardships to me are nothing. It is nothing that I surrender my professional engagements at the close of the year. It is my duty to my family and friends to be ready, but I must present these considerations to the court in regard to the gentlemen who counsel with me. Even if they are here I shall claim the privilege of maneuvring and conducting my own defense, for no man knows it better, but at the same time a man must rely, to a great extent, on his friends and his counsel, and I could not think of begging my counsel to come here this week. They have been with me twice at the greatest professional sacrifice. These considerations I place in the hands of the Court. If the Court thinks I should go on for trial, personally I am ready, but at the same time it is my duty to my friends and my counsel to submit these considerations, and my counsel submitted another consideration, which was that if any law question arose in this case they were to be argued in two weeks before the General Term. I throw myself upon the just consideration of the court, and shall abide its decision.

Mr. Tremain—I scarcely understand whether this is a motion for postponement of the trial, and, if so, for what period of time. It is perhaps due to the prosecution that some of the observations which have fallen from the learned defendant should not pass without being explained or challenged. In regard to the fact that there has been a disagreement of the jury, in one case it is true. The other trial has no bearing on the question, for the reason that one of the jurors died and the case was not finally submitted to them. I am not aware of any rule or practice of law or of morals which requires an indictment to be *nol prossed* because of the disagreement of a jury. The crimes stand on the same level in this respect, whether they are felonies or misdemeanors, and it is a fact well known to your Honor, and to the profession, and the country, that we have had a case where one jury disagreed, a second jury convicted of murder in the first degree, and a third jury convicted of manslaughter in the third degree. The defendant, who is the person most deeply interested in this case, is himself a very experienced lawyer in criminal cases. He has been for a long term the District Attorney of this County, and than whom, perhaps, no man is more skilled and competent to protect the legal rights of himself or any client whose case he takes charge of, and when he says that he is personally ready for the trial, I do not see on what ground your Honor can be asked for a postponement. The Attorney General called for an answer, and he received a prompt answer that the defendant would be ready.

The Defendant—Excuse me, I said I would meet him.

Mr. Tremain—Of course, the answer could only be interpreted as meaning that he would be ready on the day. Relying on that notice, the Attorney General has prepared a case for trial, and we are here with our witnesses ready to try this case. Practically, if this case is postponed, the Court of Oyer and Terminer would be without business; but independently of that, I recollect seeing this morning in the court-room two of the gentlemen who were the principal counsel for the defendant at the last trial. But it seems to me that, having regard to the able assistance of the partner of whom he speaks, and his statement that he intends to take a general charge and management of the case himself, we should be guilty of a dereliction of duty if we did not ask that this case should proceed.

Mr. Vanderpoel—It is understood, as on previous occasions, that I take no active part in the trial of this case. I feel too deep an interest and too strong a sympathy in the case to trust my own judgment in a matter of this character. I know the counsel who have acted before with us complained that, in view of their engagements, the defendant had no right to place them in this position, and although Mr. Hall announced his personal readiness, yet your Honor very well knows that the matter of a man's being his own counsel is always an imprudent matter, and one which all of us can hardly approve of, and it seems to me that in the absence of those gentlemen, and under the circumstances, the case should not be pressed on at this time.

Judge Daniels—Are the counsel engaged?

Mr. Vanderpoel—I understand that one of them is. They were in court this morning, and said they did not know how to make their engagements conform to this arrangement. They had not anticipated that the case would be pressed at this time.

Mr. Tremain—There is no foundation for a suspicion on the part of counsel for the defendant that this case would not be moved. They had a notice from the highest law officer of the State, to whom, by a special act of the Legislature, the charge of this case has been intrusted.

The Defendant—I do not know that there is any complaint on my part. The allegation of fact was that it was not until Saturday night, owing to the journey from the funeral of Judge Nelson, that I was able to communicate with counsel, and it was not until this morning that I had an opportunity of conversing with them at all about the case. Now, if the court is willing to have the case tried without my counsel being with me to lighten the labors of myself and the jury and the other side and the court, I can have no complaint to make. I wish it to be understood that, so far as I am concerned, any motion for a postponement simply concerns my relation to my counsel in order that they may have an opportunity of getting over their engagements and being able to deal with the case, for I have not that appreciation of my ability as a lawyer which I have of my ability as a man to answer the charge.

Judge Daniels—I see nothing here which would justify me in directing a postponement while the public prosecution is ready and insists on moving the case. I did not understand you or Mr. Vanderpoel to move for a postponement on the ground of absence of counsel. One of the counsel is disengaged, and probably the other may be before a jury can be obtained. I should regret exceedingly to go on with the trial of the case while the defendant is not represented by counsel, but there being no definite motion for postponement after the admission by the defendant of his readiness to proceed, united with the probability of counsel being able to appear soon, I think the case ought to go on.

The Defendant—Very well, Sir; I am satisfied with the decision of the Court.

The impaneling of the jury was then proceeded with. The defendant, contrary to the general practice in criminal trials, did not interpose and challenge for principal cause, but permitted the jury to enter the box unquestioned. Several were rejected for having formed and expressed opinions, and a few peremptory challenges were made on the part of the prosecution and of the defendant. The following jury was finally selected to try the case:

Moses Goodkind, (foreman,) fertilizer, No. 269 West Thirty-sixth street; Herman Gershel, gentleman, No. 241 West Forty-ninth street; Clifford E. Smith, hardware, No. 28 Broadway; Henry C. Alger, teas, No. 1,551 Second avenue; Charles Andrus, builder, No. 448 West Forty-fourth street; Henry Wahn, machinist, No. 160 Canal street; Edward Barnes, clerk, No. 147 West Twenty-third street; John Boyd, grocer, No. 147 East Eighty-fourth street; Goetz Rosenberg, merchant, No. 120 East Seventieth street; Christian Anderson, liquors, No. 151 Reade street; Lippman Toplitz, importer, No. 264 West Twenty-fourth street; William Terwilliger, safes, No. 341 West Twenty-second street.

The jurors were cautioned not to suffer any one to speak to them during the progress of the trial, and an order was made that they be kept together until its termination. The court then adjourned.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Cheap Transportation Society met yesterday at their rooms in Hanover square, B. B. Sherman presiding. Mr. S. Jacobi, of No. 209 Pearl street, was nominated for membership. It was decided to hold the annual meeting on Thursday, the 29th January next, and a committee of three was appointed to select a suitable place in which to hold it. The Committee on Claims and Grievances presented the following report, which was adopted:

"Since the last regular meeting of the board, on the 9th inst., a considerable number of claims for overcharge and against different railroad lines have been sent into the office for adjustment, by members of the association. The overcharges resulted from various causes; in some instances the goods shipped were entitled to a more favorable classification than they were rated under in the bills of lading. In other instances Western roads had collected their proportions under a higher classification than that specified in the through bill of lading. This latter description of overcharging is quite commonly practiced by certain Western roads, although they have delegated to the trunk lines full authority to classify and fix tariffs. Most of the claims referred to date prior to the organization of this association. They have, however, been taken in hand by our general agent, and out of thirteen claims sent into the office since the 9th inst., the amounts claimed on twelve have been realized, and the money will be paid to the claimants this week. The different roads manifest a disposition to deal promptly and fairly with us, and it is our intention to present nothing to them but what is justly entitled to consideration. From the foregoing facts it is evident that the 'Claims and Grievance' Bureau of this association will be of great practical convenience and value, and members generally are invited to forward to the office memoranda of their claims against railroad or other transportation lines, together with the documents relating thereto."

The President reported that he had nominated the following gentlemen to represent the association at the Cheap Transportation Convention, to be held at Washington on the 14th January: Messrs. R. P. Baker, John H. Kemp, James S. Barron, Simon Stern, E. R. Durkee, F. B. Thurber, John F. Henry, W. S. Fairfield, and E. J. Martin. The Secretary read a communication from Mr. J. H. Babcock, of Lockport, N. Y., late a member of the Assembly, urging a concerted effort to secure cheap transportation and railroad reform, and suggesting that a bill should be introduced into the next Legislature for carrying out this object. The meeting then adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting, John Patterson and John Cadigan pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Frederick Meyer and Henry Aurbach, charged with breaking into the unoccupied house No. 16 East Thirteenth street, on the 25th of November, and stealing therefrom some lead pipe, were found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the court. They were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Lydia Jackson, a colored domestic, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $80, the property of Andrew G. Mackey, No. 311 West Twenty-seventh street, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for four years....Henry Spwor pleaded guilty to an attempt at obtaining goods by false pretenses, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Mathew Brennan, charged with stealing $48 from Martin Boyce, of No. 100 Mulberry street, on the 1st of December, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John Shay pleaded guilty to an attempted larceny from the person. Two years and six months in State Prison....George Rose, convicted of manslaughter in killing a boy named James Burke, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary....John Smith, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and John Sheridan, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John Rourke and Richard Hemmelman pleaded guilty to grand larceny. The former was sent to State Prison for four years and the latter for four years and six months....Richard Costello pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. One year and six months in State Prison....John Kelly pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....The trial of Maggie Jordan, charged with aiding the murderer Sharkey to escape, was set down for trial yesterday, but owing to a press of business could not be reached.

SENT TO STATE PRISON FOR TWENTY YEARS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Henry Simon, a book-keeper, of No. 125 Third street, was tried and convicted on a charge of outraging a little girl, eight years of age, named Eva Rebig, living at No. 124 Third street, on the 24th of November. The evidence of the child's mother and of Dr. Morey showed the outrage to be one of the most brutal and abominable ever tried in a court of justice, the unfortunate little victim having been rendered a cripple for the remainder of her life, which promises to be very short. The jury promptly found the ruffian guilty. Recorder Hackett, in passing sentence, said that in view of the unparalleled atrocity of the crime committed by the prisoner, he regretted that the law did not allow him to sentence him to death. The sentence of the court was that he be confined in State Prison for a term of twenty years. Immediately after sentence Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, whose case against the prisoner was so clear that he did not consider it necessary to sum up the case, produced another poor little girl, about eight years of age, who had also been outraged by Simon shortly before the commission of the offense for which he was convicted.

FAILURE OF A LARGE DRY-GOODS HOUSE

Wall street yesterday was startled by the report that the extensive dry-goods jobbing-house of Diggs, Cunningham & Co. had suspended. Upon inquiry it is proved to be true. It appears that for some time past the house has been doing a much larger business than its capital would warrant, and many of its creditors have recently become alarmed for the solvency of the firm. With much difficulty business has been carried on for the last three weeks. Yesterday, however, the house was obliged to suspend. The amount involved is stated to be upward of $500,000. The affairs of the suspended firm are in the hands of a committee of its creditors.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Louis Bergó was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Jarvis, at the suit of Abbie Wittgentein, who seeks to recover $10,000 for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant was held in $1,000 bail.

THE HOLIDAYS.

IN THE CLOTHING STORES.

DEVLIN & CO.

To say that the well-known stores of Messrs. Devlin & Co., at the corners of Warren street and Broadway and Grand street and Broadway, contain one of the very largest stocks of ready-made clothing in this country, is to say that any one procuring an outfit can have all possibly desirable choice in selecting what he wants. But this is not the only requisite. Clothing cannot be really cheap without being really good, and this has always been the guiding principle of Messrs. Devlin & Co. Every article, no matter how low in price, that is to be found on their counters, is the very best that can be made for the money. At this time the whole of their splendid stock of Winter goods is being offered at a reduction of from ten to forty per cent. There is no equivocation about the matter. The old price tickets have never been removed, and there are the old and new prices side by side and in the most legible of figures, for the buyer to see what reduction has been made. The selection of Winter overcoats is most varied, comprising every style in every description of material—cheviot, beaver, frieze, &c. At Christmas time, when poor relatives are or ought to be remembered, a package containing a good warm and well-wearing overcoat might be dispatched here and there with great advantage. Such a package would certainly meet with a hearty welcome on reaching its journey's end. These young men must have a new suit for Christmas and for their New-Year's calls. Charity begins at home. Let them make themselves a present—and so useful one—from Devlin's. They could not go to a better market. This year Devlin & Co. are making a specialty of the Cheviot heavy traveling coat. Those who have tried them for traveling in in cold weather pronounce them to be the most comfortable garment that has ever come in vogue. They are made in every variety of heavy material, especially in beaver and Irish frieze, at all prices from $22 upward. In addition to their large and superior stock of ready-made clothing, Devlin & Co. have a full stock of hosiery, shirts, and men's outfitting goods, and they also make a great specialty of smoking and reading jackets, in velvet and cashmere, and dressing-robes in all styles and materials. Any young man who cannot fit himself out in first-class style at Devlin's had better give up the effort at once, for the fault will be solely in himself.

FREEMAN & BURR.

The establishment of Messrs. Freeman & Burr has for years been one of the most popular ready-made clothing stores in New-York. By selling all goods absolutely for cash, Freeman & Burr are enabled to put down their prices to the lowest possible figure; and as their stock of clothing is always of the highest class, they find as much trade as they can well attend to. Though selling every style and make of goods, and making large numbers to order, they consider their great specialties to be business and walking suits for men, overcoats, and capes in every style and material for men, and overcoats and suits for boys of all ages in endless variety. The prices are as varied as the styles and materials. Men's suits can be had all the way from $10 up to $60—fit for the office-desk, fit for the park. Overcoats range from $5 to $30, boys' suits from $5 to $30, and boys' overcoats from $4 to $30. Here is a suit or an overcoat to suit everybody's means and everybody's fancy. Nor is it by any means necessary to go to Freeman & Burr's great store, at Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton street, in order to get arrayed in a suit or overcoat of Freeman & Burr's make. By writing from any part of the world—from Hong Kong, Van Dieman's Land, or Alaska, it is all the same—to the store in Fulton street, a copy of Freeman & Burr's rules for self-measure can be obtained, together with samples, books of fashions, price lists, &c. Thus, with little or no trouble, a suit, perfect in fit, and just what is wanted in material and style, can be as easily procured from San Francisco as from Harlem. Freeman & Burr have a deservedly high reputation for their clothing. Those desirous of replenishing their wardrobe at this season of festivities, should by all means pay them a visit.

A. RAYMOND & CO.

A visit to the ready-made clothing store of A. Raymond & Co., on Fulton street, corner of Nassau street, will at once see how greatly the recent financial crisis has influenced the clothing business to the great advantage of buyers. The stock of overcoats, suits, and gentlemen's outfitting goods in the Raymonds' store can compete for excellence with that of any other store in the City; and yet every article is marked down to what would seem to the uninitiated to be a ruinous sacrifice. But this firm always make a point of being with the times. It is a point with them to give their customers some irresistible temptation during the holiday season, and the panic has enabled them to lay in a heavy stock of first-class goods at, of course, panic prices. This stock they are now offering freely to their numerous customers, and their store is well thronged all day and every day in consequence. The sudden fall in the thermometer during the last two or three days has produced a sharp demand for overcoats. Raymond & Co. have a supply which cannot be surpassed, either for comfort, durability, for style, or excellence of make.

BROKAW BROS.

Messrs. Brokaw Brothers, of Fourth avenue, Astor place, and Lafayette place, have long been the leading tailors and outfitters for gentlemen and youths in that section of the City. So central a location has brought them plenty of custom; that custom has brought them reputation, and their reputation must of necessity be sustained. Thus any one who goes into Brokaw Brothers' store to purchase goods has the very best assurance that whatever he buys will be fully worth the money he pays for it. The stock comprises every article of fine and medium clothing, heavy or light overcoats for men and boys, suits in every style, French, Spanish, or otherwise, for boys, and every description of hosiery, shirts, underwear, scarfs, ties, gloves, &c. How entirely and well one can be fitted out at this store must be apparent to all those who, in passing, have cast only a hurried glance in at the long-extending show-window. If, in addition to looking in, they will walk in this holiday season, they will see plenty of articles which will at once strike them as being suitable for Christmas gifts.

BROOKS BROS.

To those residents of or visitors to the City who desire to make purchases of clothing, either for themselves or as presents for others, and who happen to be in the neighborhood of Union square, no better opportunity of buying first-class goods to advantage is presented than at the well-known store of Brooks Bros., No. 44 East Fourteenth street. The firm also have a store at Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry street. The Brooks' have been the faithful servants of the public for many years, and have achieved their reward in the high estimation in which their goods, whether ready-made or custom-made, are held. At this moment they have just opened a new, extensive, and carefully-assorted stock of goods, which they are offering to regular customers, or strangers alike, at very popular prices. Their goods have the combined merit of being both cheap and good.

WADE & CUMMING.

Specie prices! There is a temptation to those living in the neighborhood of the Grand Opera House to pay a visit to the great west side ready-made clothing store of Wade & Cumming, at Nos. 261 and 263 Eighth avenue, on the corner of Twenty-third street. These enterprising clothiers have determined to help their customers to meet the exigencies of the times by reducing the prices of their entire stock of men's and boys' clothing from ten to twenty-five per cent., and so enabling them to make their Christmas and New Year's purchases as usual. No store on the avenue can boast a finer stock of business and boys' suits and men's and boys' overcoats. Try and come again is their motto.

WOOD & WARING.

The Bowery is a thoroughfare that has, for generations, been famous for its great ready made clothing stores. In the foremost rank in our days is that of Wood & Waring at No. 98 Bowery, also at No. 380 Grand street. They are now offering a splendid stock of all styles of overcoats at prices ranging from $12 upward. And it must be remembered that these prices are a reduction of from ten to twenty-five per cent. from the original prices. Here is a chance which many a Bowery Boy will be loathe to allow escape him.

LOBDELL, TINSLEY & CO.

At their ready-made clothing store, No. 1,180 Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth street, Messrs. Lobdell, Tinsley & Co. are offering their entire stock of men's, boys', and children's fine clothing at a further considerable reduction; in fact at prices greatly below cost. This is a chance which does not always come when it is wanted, and, as the weather bids fair to settle down to its ordinary Winter behaviour, there will doubtless be some heavy exchanges in Lobdell, Tinsley & Co.'s overcoat market.

WARD'S.

Gentlemen desirous of making a correct appearance on Christmas Day, or of wearing faultless ties and gloves while paying their devoirs at the shrine of beauty on New Year's Day, will find just what they want at Ward's outfitting stores, No. 387 Broadway and East Fourteenth street, corner of Broadway. Ward has a stock of London dress scarfs, the new Windsor ties, and Regnier's celebrated French dog-skin gloves, which cannot be surpassed in Broadway. The ladies all say so.

J. M. VARIAN & SON.

This enterprising firm are determined to rush *in medias res.* During the Christmas holidays they announce that they will sell a portion of their large stock of clothing for cash at half price. Surely this is an opportunity for making a Christmas bargain. Those who think so should go to Varian's store, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, near Canal street. They will find an ample choice for selection, and first-class goods from which to choose.

BALDWIN & CO.

There can be few New-Yorkers who do not know, or know of, Baldwin "The Clothier" and his "C. O. D." mode of doing business. He is still at his old store, on Broadway, at the corner of Canal street, where he is offering more handsome suits, overcoats, &c., and at lower prices, than in any previous season. Men and boys can find all they want at Baldwin's.

ROBERT F. SMITH.

Gentlemen, especially bachelors, who take a pride in their wardrobes, should pay a visit to the store of R. F. Smith, No. 779 Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets. They will find there an assortment of dress shirts, smoking-jackets, lounging jackets, dressing-robes, and general outfitting goods equal to that of any other store on Broadway.

C. W. FRENCH.

During the Christmas holidays, C. W. French, of No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince street, will continue to sell his fine stock of domestic and imported men's furnishing goods, at a great reduction in price. C. W. French also has a large stock of French jewelry on hand, suitable for holiday gifts.

THE FUR STORES.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

For upward of half a century has this prominent firm been largely engaged in the fur business. How many furs have come into use since their house was first started would require some consideration to determine. Suffice it to say that the introduction and popularizing of some new fur is no easy achievement, and yet C. G. Gunther and his sons and successors have frequently done a great deal more than their share of the labor and enterprise of such an undertaking. Look at seal-skin, for instance. A quarter of a century ago its use was mainly confined to the shivering inhabitants of the Arctic circle. To-day no ladies' wardrobe is complete—at least they think so—without a seal-skin jacket, boa, and muff, and no wonder, for no fur is so light, so warm, or so stylish in appearance as seal-skin. With the introduction into general wear of seal-skin the name of Gunther is largely identified, and, to-day, they have by far the most extensive business in furs in the City of New-York. To enumerate the kinds of fur they sell is to enumerate every fur that civilized races have ever called into their service as a protection against cold. No firm of furriers in London, Paris, or St. Petersburg sell higher-classed and better-made goods than the Gunthers. Indeed, their furs are as well known in some parts of Europe as they are in America. The humorist of the nineteenth century would probably vouch for the fact that they are known in the Sandwich Islands. Messrs. Gunther are offering for the season at their warehouse, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, their entire stock of ladies' furs, including a very elegant and extensive assortment of seal-skin furs, in all styles and qualities, at greatly reduced prices. Nothing so gladdens the heart of the young lady of the period as the sight of a seal-skin set, which she knows to be her own. Who would not then open his heart and his purse in such a cause; especially knowing that there is such a magazine of splendid furs from which to choose as that of the Messrs Gunther.

KNOX.

Though generally understood to be a man who has passed that awful meridian line known as "the prime of life," Mr. Knox is always bent on capturing the hearts of the ladies—that is, as far as their love for handsome furs goes. At his stores, No. 212 Broadway, at the Prescott House, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he displays such enticing cloaks and jackets to view that fair customers are literally compelled to come in. This year Mr. Knox has an unusually large and well-selected stock of furs on hand, including many very fine sets of the choicer kind of seal-skin, known as Shetland, and some beautiful sets of brown lynx. Seal-skin varies as much in value as lace or velvet, but Knox keeps stocks of goods on hand, each first class in its way, to suit the pockets of all comers. Good sets of seal-skin or lynx can be had from $25 upward; a full set of Shetland seal-skin, including jacket, muff and boa, of the very best kind of fur and of the most stylish make and pattern, can be had for $300. But Knox also keeps a full line of all fur goods. His stock is well worth a careful inspection, for which his three stores give every facility.

WARNOCK & CO.

The weather has every appearance that it will not be long ere we have a snow-fall and sleighing in the park and along Harlem lane. Gentlemen should be prepared, so as to be able to dash out the very first opportunity. But driving, even in a sleigh, is a poor amusement unless one is thoroughly protected against the sharp, cutting air, especially when handling the ribbons. Warnock & Co., of No. 519 Broadway, furnish sleigh riders every facility for providing themselves with fur caps, mufflers, gloves, and gauntlets. They have any number of complete sets of different varieties of fur from which to choose, and as all their goods are of the highest class there is every certainty of buying a good article. The low prices at which Warnock & Co. offer their furs also guarantees an advantageous purchase, so far as cost is concerned.

F. BOOS & BROTHERS.

For a period extending over sixty days and, of course covering the Christmas holidays, F. Boos & Brother have organized a retail department in their well-known wholesale fur warehouse at No. 449 Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets. Their stock comprises a fine and varied assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's furs of all descriptions, and they are offering it at a reduction of twenty to thirty per cent. Those who need a new set of furs or desire to present a set to a friend, will do well to inspect their first-class and varied stock before purchasing. Messrs. Boos & Brothers are the sole manufacturers of the patent *Le Gant* muff.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GEORGE GOULET & CO.

The champagne wines bearing the brand of George Goulet & Co., of Rheims, are every day becoming greater favorites with the *bons vivants* of New-York. They have a delicacy of flavor, a vim, and a sparkle which render them particularly palatable, while their purity prevents any subsequent acidity. These wines can be had of all the leading grocers in the City. A case will be quite in order as a Christmas present, and will help to pass off the festival with all desirable conviviality.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.

Messrs. John Duncan's Sons have long been deservedly well known for the superior excellence of their large and varied stock of wines. There is scarcely a private cellar in New-York that has not one or more bins stocked by this firm. Their stock always includes an adequate supply of all the choice and famous vintages. Whether it be champagne, Rinne, Bordeaux, or sherry, Chartreuse, Maraschino, or Cognac, any wine or liqueur coming from the cellars of John Duncan's Sons may be relied upon as being what it is represented to be, and that is a great deal more than can be said of most wine merchants.

ACKER, MERRELL & CONDIT.

To those who delight in extra dry wines it will be gratifying to know that there is a fine chance just now of laying in a stock, large or small, to great advantage. Messrs. Acker, Merrell & Condit have lately received a special consignment of extry dry Moet and Chandon champagne of very fine quality. It has arrived just in time for the Christmas and New-Year's festivities.

HEIDSICK & CO.

The wines of these famous French growers are now as highly prized in this country as they have long been in Europe—long, for they have been purveyors of champagnes to the present Emperor of Germany since 1817. Heidsick & Co.'s celebrated and very favorite Dry Monopole Champagne is on sale at the stores of all the leading grocers of the City.

THE CENTENNIAL MEETING.

We have been requested to call attention to the meeting to be held at noon to-day, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and at which we learn one of our most eminent merchants will preside, in behalf of the centennial celebration of 1876. The time has come when this Metropolis, never backward in such enterprises, must determine what it will do in the premises. A delegation representing what is known as the Centennial Board of Finances, incorporated by Congress and composed of gentlemen of high social position, visits New-York for the purpose of submitting their views and expressing the hopes of early co-operation which they have a right to cherish. It will, we are sure, be done in a precise, business like way and should be met in a spirit of generous sympathy. We must by this time recognize the truth that a failure of this memorial enterprise, sanctioned by national authority and proclaimed to the outer world by the Federal Executive, will reflect discredit on us. We have no idea it will fail. But no doubt or distrust should for a moment rest on it, and New-York ought not to allow it, nor will she. The cloud which has for months been resting on us is passing away. During the day of doubt and distrust there was no intrusiveness, but now when, as we have said, the cloud is lifting, those who have thus far had this matter in charge, and have shown great good sense and good taste in its administration, come as American citizens to ask us to aid them in an enterprise in which all are interested. The time has come when the great work must be begun, and we sincerely trust that our response will be a generous one.

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.

The celebration of the 168th anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin is announced by the New-York Typographical Society to take place on Friday evening, the 16th of January, at the New-York Turn Hall, on Fourth street near Second avenue. Rev. Irenæus Prime, editor of the New-York *Observer*, will preside, and the programme will consist of music, singing, addresses, and musical selections. Messrs. Wm. Cullen Bryant, John Brougham, Rev. Dr. Bellows, and other prominent gentlemen will be present. A tableau of "Scenes from the Life of Franklin" will be produced on the occasion. The proceeds of the festival are for the benefit of the Library Fund of the New-York Typographical Society.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A BROTHER AND SISTER MURDERED BY A THIEF.

During Sunday night a terrible tragedy was enacted in the tenement-house No. 204 Broome street. Nicholas Ryan, a hard-working artisan, and his sister Mary were murdered in a most horrible manner by some unknown ruffian who crept into their home for the purpose of robbery, and who on being discovered never hesitated in taking two human lives that he might escape the grasp of the law. Nicholas Ryan, the murdered man, was a shoemaker, working with a team of men at Killeaker's manufactory, No. 34 Warren street, in which his brother, Patrick Ryan, residing in Gowanus, is foreman. His sister Mary, also murdered, was a shoe-fitter in the factory of Edwin C. Burt, No. 93 Thomas street. Ryan was thirty years old and his sister Mary was twenty-eight years old. Ryan was a man of low stature, respectable appearance, and an excellent workman. His sister was an extremely lady-like woman, a clever work woman, and was much thought of by her employer. Both were sober, hard-working persons of most regular habits. Their mother died about six months ago, and they boarded for a while at No. 3 Canal street, from which they removed to the house in which they were murdered.

The scene of the tragedy, No. 204 Broome street, is a large six-story tenement house, occupied by working people. It has a flat roof, by which access can be gained to almost every house on the block. Charles Miller, a carpenter, occupies the second floor, while the fifth floor is occupied by Patrick Burke, who on Nov. 28 sublet the front room of his floor to Nicholas Ryan and his sister Mary, retaining for the use of himself and family the rear rooms of the floor. The stairs of the house are of the ordinary kind, with a low banister. The walls are of common white plaster, grown dirty and discolored from time and neglect. The brother and sister lived in their room, apparently very happy, and worked at home very often during week evenings. They were always well dressed, lived well, and the other residents in the house soon became aware that the Ryans were saving money, and in fact had money saved. Their only visitors were the remaining members of their family, their brother Patrick, before mentioned, and their sister Johanna, both residing in Gowanus, who came occasionally to spend the evening.

On Sunday evening Patrick Ryan came to visit his brother and sister, and remained with them until 10:30 o'clock, when he left, bidding them good night, and asking them to come to Gowanus and spend Christmas Day with him. After he left no one entered their room but the murderer. The lights in the room were extinguished, and Mr. Burke thought they had gone to bed. The discovery of the murder next followed.

At 2:40 o'clock, Burke, sleeping in the rear room of the fifth floor, was awakened by the slamming of Ryan's door. He paid no attention to it at the time, but was again aroused by his little daughter Jennie, eleven years old, who slept in the room next that occupied by the Ryans. She was crying, and on his asking what was the matter, said: "Oh father, see what is going on in Ryan's. I am afraid." Burke's wife then told him to go and see. He got a lamp and went out in the lobby. The moment he opened his own door he started back in horror, for everywhere he looked he saw nothing but blood. Blood covered the floor, besmeared the stair-railings, and was spattered all over the wall in large spots. He recovered from the momentary shock, and regained courage so far as to go to Ryan's room. The door was half open, and Burke entered the room.

The first object his eyes rested on was the body of Miss Ryan. Her throat had been cut, and she was quite dead. She had been sleeping on a mattress laid down on the floor to the left of the entrance. That she had been asleep was evidenced by the fact that she wore a night-wrapper of dark cloth. She laid partially upon the mattress, with her face down and her feet toward the door. A large pool of blood was by her head, and some blood was on her bed. Beyond that there were no evidences of any violent struggle having taken place in the room. Nicholas Ryan's bed was by the window, but Ryan was not there.

Burke ran to the window, threw it up, and gave the alarm, shouting "Police, murder." At the same time an alarm had been given by some of the residents of the lower floors of the house, who had heard a heavy fall above. The alarm was responded to by Officers Wilson and Shellard and Roundsman Tuite, of the Thirteenth Precinct. On entering the hall of the tenement-house they procured a light and proceeded up stairs.

On reaching the lobby of the second floor, Officer Wilson, who was in advance, almost stumbled over the body of Nicholas Ryan. He laid on the lobby, his head resting against Miller's door. His throat had also been cut, and he was quite dead. He was attired in his night gown and drawers, which were covered with blood. The officers carried the body up stairs, and laid it on the mattress beside that of his murdered sister. Messengers were at once dispatched to the station-house, corner of Attorney and Delancey streets, and Capt. Hedden, Sergt. Stutsbury, and Detectives Parrish and Johnson came in response to the summons. A messenger was also sent to Gowanus, to inform Mr. Patrick Ryan of his brother and sister having been murdered. Coroner Young was also notified. An investigation was then begun by the Police. The room was first carefully examined, with a view of finding the weapon used. No knife, dagger, or razor could be found. The bed occupied by Nicholas Ryan was then examined. There was no blood upon it, and the coverlid presented the appearance of having been hastily thrown back as if the occupant had been suddenly aroused by an alarm and jumped out of bed. On searching Ryan's clothes, which were on a chair near the bed, it was found that his black cloth vest was missing. Only $3 in money were found in the room. This fact at once gave ground to the theory of murder, for it was claimed by the residents of the house that Ryan always had money in his possession. A cooking pan filled with articles of food was found on the stove, which had been prepared for lighting in the morning, and the kettles on the stove had been filled with clean water. A clothes-brush was found on the chair with Ryan's clothes. These facts denoted that both Ryan and his sister had prepared everything in advance for their breakfast yesterday morning, and that both expected to go to work. Search was then made around the room for bank-books or documents of value. In the top drawer of the bureau was found a small box, which was locked and the key of which could not be found, although the room and the clothes of Ryan and his sister were thoroughly searched by the Police. The box was then forced open. It was found to contain three bank-books, one on the Emigrant Industrial Bank, in favor of Nicholas Ryan for $350, another on the same bank in favor of Nicholas Ryan, for Catherine Stapleton, for $100, and a third book on the Bowery Bank, in favor of Nicholas Ryan, for Winifred Stapleton, for $220. On a table in the room were Miss Ryan's gold watch and chain, and a set of sleeve-buttons belonging to the murdered man.

Then attention was bestowed on the remainder of the house, for it became known that Ryan always let his silver watch and gold chain remain in his vest when going to bed. The prints of a man's bloody feet were found leading up the stairs from the fifth floor to the sky-light leading to the roof on the sixth floor. The sky-light (one of the dormer-window class) was open. The bloody foot-prints were perceptible one foot beyond the sky-light on the surface of the roof, but there they ceased, and these foot-prints did not return. They were solely the foot-prints of a man with bloody feet, leaving the house by way of the sky-light, but not those of a man entering it. Twelve feet from the sky-light, in a gutter-eave, Sergeant Stutsbury found Ryan's vest. The watch and chain were not with it, and the pockets of the vest were empty. But the clue which definitely established the case as one of murder was that the button-hole, through which the guard of Ryan's watch-chain passed, was broken. A careful search was made through all the houses of the block, which is bounded by Suffolk, Norfolk, Broome, and Delancey streets, but nothing was discovered. Inspector Walling, who had been summoned, arrived from the Central Office, and, after a minute examination of the case, pronounced it one of murder, committed by a thief.

Coroner Young and his deputy, Dr. Marsh, impaneled a jury and adjourned any further action in the case until the Police and detectives have completed their work.

The theory of the detectives who have interested themselves in the case is that it is one of murder, and committed by a thief, the weapon used being a razor. To develop their theory they give the history of the crime as follows: The thief was a man aware of the fact that the Ryans had saved money, and probably had money in their room. He gained the roof of the house in which they lived from the roof of another house in the same block. He forced the scuttle, and before entering the house took off his boots or shoes, which he left on the roof, near the scuttle. He then entered the house, and came to the door of Ryan's room. This door was secured by a catch-lock. He opened with a false key, and entered the room. He went to the chair and took Ryan's vest. Miss Ryan awoke, and was about to give the alarm, when he seized her by the throat and killed her. Then snatching Ryan's vest, which contained the key of the bank-book box, he rushed to the door. Ryan was awakened by his sister falling to the floor, and saw the robber slowly leaving the room. He jumped out of bed, followed and caught the thief in the passage way, and a struggle followed. The murderer gained the mastery, and cut Ryan's throat. He then fled up stairs and went out of the scuttle, in the same way as he entered. Ryan attempted to follow, but growing weak, retraced his steps, and, holding to the banisters, crawled down stairs with the intention of reaching the street. On the second floor, he fell exhausted from loss of blood and died. The murderer, on emerging from the scuttle, found his boots where he had left them, put them on and walked across the roof. This accounts for the bloody foot-prints not being found on the roof except near the scuttle. As he walked across the roof he tore the watch and chain from the vest, bursting the button-hole, and took everything that was in the pockets, including the key of the box. He then threw the vest away, and made his escape by the scuttle of some other house on the block, in which he either lived or to which he had gained access from the street.

That the tragedy was a double murder was evident from the character of the wounds. Suicides cut their throats beginning behind the left ear and drawing the instrument around the throat to the windpipe, where they stop, their arm losing its power. In the present case both wounds were similar, beginning a little to the left of and severing the windpipe, and passing around the throat behind the right ear, severing the artery and windpipe. Ryan's head was almost severed from his body. The wounds were evidently inflicted with a razor, for no knife would have made such deep, clean cuts. This fact points toward a negro as the perpetrator of the crime.

Capt. Hedden and his officers are busily engaged on the case, and expect to gain some clue to the mystery. Until the weapon used is discovered no amount of reasoning can remove the presumption that the terrible tragedy is a double murder committed by a thief.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 73	600 Union Pacific..... 30⅜
800 do........ 72⅞	60 do..... 30½
100 do.......c. 73	200 do.......s3. 30½
400 do........ 73	1800 do..... 30⅝
300 do........ 73⅛	100 do.......c. 30⅝
1800 do........ 73¼	100 do..... 30½
100 do.......b3. 73¾	1500 do..... 30⅝
100 do........ 73¼	600 do.......s3. 30⅜
200 do........ 73⅜	400 do..... 30½
200 do........ 73¼	100 do.......b3. 30½
10 do........ 73	100 do..... 30⅜
200 do........ 73⅛	100 do..... 30⅜
100 do........ 73	200 St. Paul......... 40½
600 Pacific Mail...... 37⅜	300 do..... 40⅝
100 do.......s3. 37½	100 do.......s3. 40¼
100 do........ 37⅝	200 do..... 40⅜
600 do........ 37⅝	100 do.......b3. 40½
300 do........ 37½	200 do..... 40⅝
100 do.......s3. 37½	500 Bost., H. & E..... 3
300 do........ 37⅝	100 Tol. & Wab...... 50¾
100 N. Y. C. & H....s3. 95⅝	300 do..... 50⅞
100 do........ 95⅞	300 do..... 50¾
2100 do........ 96	200 do..... 50⅝
20 Rock Island...... 98½	300 do..... 50½
100 Lake Shore......c. 75⅝	700 do..... 50¾
100 do........ 75⅝	200 do.......c. 50⅞
1600 do........ 75⅜	200 do..... 50⅞
200 do........ 75½	600 do..... 50⅞
100 North-western..... 56	100 do..... 50¾
100 do........ 55⅞	100 do.......b3. 50⅞
100 C., C. & I. C....b3. 27⅝	200 do..... 50⅝
200 do........ 27½	200 do..... 50¾
100 do........ 27⅜	40 Ohio & Miss..... 30
100 do.......s3. 27¾	100 do..... 30½
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 26¾	100 do.......b3. 30½
100 do........ 27	400 do..... 30⅜
100 do........ 26⅞	200 do..... 30¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62...c. 119	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68... 12.117
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67... 117⅛	3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R....b. c...c. 110½
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...b. c. 117⅛	37,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg........ 110½
2,300 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, Small... 116⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Ten. 6s, new. c. 80½	100 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 95⅞
3,000 do........ 80⅜	100 do..... 95¾
4,000 do........ 80⅜	100 do.......s30. 95⅝
1,000 Ten. 6s, o. b.c.c. 80¼	600 do..... 95⅝
2,000 Mo. 6s.......b. c. 92¾	300 do.......b30. 95¾
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 91	1000 Erie..........b.c. 44¾
5,000 Pac. 7s, g't'd by State of Mo.. 99	800 At. & P. Pf.....b.c. 11
	20 do..... 11½
500 L. S. Div. b'ds. 91	5 Panama......... 97½
7,000 U. Pac. 1st M. 84⅝	100 N. J. Central..b.c. 100¾
8,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 76	25 do.......s3. 101
3,000 U. Pac. 10s, inc. 72	500 Un. Pacific....b.c. 30⅜
3,000 U. Pac. 10s, inc. 72	100 do.......c. 30¼
3,000 Alt. & T. H. inc. 70	400 do..... 30¼
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st. 99½	100 do.......s3. 30⅜
1,000 Del., L. & W. 2d 100	700 do..... 30⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. Co. C. G. Bds.... 79½	200 do.......c. 30⅛
	200 do..... 30¼
2,000 M. & Essex 1st. 103	800 do.......s3. 30¼
3,000 M. & Essex 2d. 99⅞	400 do..... 30⅛
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.... 86	100 do..... 30
	2000 do..... 30
4,000 Ohio & Miss. Con. S. F.... 90½	1000 do.......s3. 30
	3600 do..... 30
3,000 C. & N. W. Con. b.c.... 88	1000 do.......c. 30
	100 do.......b3. 30⅛
1,000 T. & W. 2d. b. c. 86¼	300 do..... 30⅛
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s 1st 108¾	3000 do..... 30
3,000 do........ 108	500 do..... 29⅞
1,000 Del. & Hud. R. bds. '91.... 102	300 do.......b3. 30
	800 do.......s3. 29⅞
4,000 T. P. & W. 1st, E. Div..b. c. 69	600 do.......c. 29⅞
	2200 do..... 29⅞
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 84½	2700 do.......b3. 30
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d. 100	200 do.......s3. 29⅞
10 Fourth Nat. Bank. 100	300 do..... 30
10 Chatham Bank... 120	100 do..... 30⅛
10 B. & H. Canal. b. c. 116	200 do.......s3. 29⅞
100 Con. Coal...b. c. 49¼	200 do..... 30
100 New-York Gas.... 130	100 do..... 30⅛
22 do........ 132½	200 do.......s3. 30
100 Wells-F. Ex...b. c. 71¼	600 do.......b3. 30⅛
100 West. Union..b. c. 73	600 do..... 30
200 do........ 72⅞	50 C. & N. W..b.c.b5. 55⅛
100 do........ 72⅞	100 do..... 55¼
100 do........ 72⅞	100 do.......c. 55¼
100 do........ 72¾	700 do..... 55
300 do........ 72⅞	20 C. & N. W. Pf. ... 69
300 do........ 72⅞	100 do.......b3. 68½
300 do........ 72⅞	150 C. & Pitts. Guar'd. b.c.......s3. 84
300 do........ 72⅞	100 Chic. & R. I...b.c. 98½
300 do........ 72¾	10 do..... 98¾
100 do........ 72⅞	100 Mil. & St. P....b.e. 40¼
100 do.......c. 72¾	100 do..... 40⅜
100 do.......c. 72¾	100 do..... 40¼
2100 do........ 72½	100 do.......s3. 40⅜
100 do........ 72⅝	400 do..... 40¼
100 do........ 72⅝	300 do.......c. 40¼
400 do.......b3. 72⅝	200 do..... 40⅛
2100 do........ 72⅝	100 M. & St. P. Pf. b.e. 62
100 do........ 72⅞	200 do..... 62¼
1100 do........ 72⅝	100 Tol. & Wab.....b.c. 50½
100 do........ 72¾	100 do..... 50½
200 do........ 72⅞	300 do..... 50⅜
100 do.......c. 72⅝	200 do..... 50⅜
1200 do........ 72⅝	400 do.......c. 50
1200 do........ 72½	600 do..... 50
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b.c. 37⅝	300 do..... 50
100 do........ 37⅝	900 do..... 50⅛
300 do........ 37⅝	600 do..... 49⅞
300 do........ 37⅝	100 do..... 50
100 do........ 37⅝	100 do..... 50
100 do........ 37⅝	90 C., C. C. & I....b.c. 72½
100 do........ 37⅝	200 B., H. & E....b.c. 2⅞
300 do.......s3. 37½	5 P., Ft. W. & Cle. G'd.......... 89½
100 do........ 37⅝	20 Del., L. & West..... 101½
100 do........ 37⅝	400 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref..........b.e. 30
300 do........ 37⅝	100 do..... 29
100 L. S. & M. S....b.c. 75⅛	100 Lou's & N..b.c.s5. 51
100 do........ 75⅝	100 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 27
100 do........ 75½	200 do..... 26½
100 do........ 75⅝	100 N. Y., N. H. & H.... 122
100 do.......b3. 75⅝	10 do..... 121
100 do........ 75⅛	300 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 30
100 do........ 75	600 do..... 29⅞
100 do.......s3. 75	500 do..... 29¾
100 do........ 75⅛	100 do..... 29⅞
100 do.......b3. 75⅝	10 do..... 29¾
200 do........ 75⅛	100 do..... 29⅝
100 do........ 75⅛	100 do.......b3. 29⅜
100 do........ 75	100 do..... 29⅝
100 do........ 75	100 do..... 29⅝
100 do........ 74⅞	200 C., C. & I C....b.c. 26¾
200 do........ 75	1000 do..... 26¾
1300 do........ 75⅛	400 do..... 26¾
110 Rome & W'n...... 76	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 Western Union... 72⅞	100 Pacific Mail...b3. 37½
200 do.......c. 72⅝	5 Erie Pf........ 38
100 do.......s3. 72⅝	100 St. Paul........ 40⅜
100 do........ 72½	600 Tol. & Wab..... 50⅜
200 Lake Shore..... 75	500 do..... 50⅛
100 do........ 75⅛	500 do..... 50⅛
100 do........ 75⅜	300 Bost., H. & E.... 3
100 North-west...b10. 55⅝	600 Ohio & Miss..... 29⅞
100 Union Pacific..... 30⅛	100 do.......b3. 29⅝
300 do........ 30¼	100 do..... 29⅝
300 do........ 30⅛	200 do..... 29⅝
100 do........ 30⅛	300 C., C. & I. C..... 27
100 do.......b3. 30⅜	100 do..... 26⅞
1000 do........ 30¼	100 do.......s3. 26¾
100 do........ 30¼	300 do..... 26⅞
1000 do........ 30⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.... 118⅝	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...n.. 116¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....b.c. 114½	300 do...small. 116
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....b.c. 114⅝	6,300 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.... 112½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n....b.c. 112½	18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.... 117⅞
3,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81. 110½	500 do...small. 116¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. C. 6s, o... 24	50 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 68¼
3,000 Mo. St. 6s. b.c. 93	100 do.......b.c. 68¾
5,000 do........ 92⅞	200 M. & St. P.....b.c. 40¼
1,000 C. P. G. Bds.... 96	20 D., L. & W...... 101½
1,000 do........ 96½	2900 Union P.....b.c. 30½
11,000 U. Pac. 1st..... 84½	500 do.......b3. 30⅝
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, inc. 71	600 do..... 30⅜
1,000 do........ 70½	500 do..... 30¾
10,000 Canada So. 1st, b.c.... 59½	1100 do..... 30⅝
	200 do..... 30½
1,000 Chi. & N. W. C. C. G. Bds.... 79½	200 do.......b3. 30½
	100 do..... 30⅜
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S.F. 101	600 do..... 30¼
2,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 27½	300 do.......b3. 30¼
40 Cons. Coal of Md. 49¼	400 do..... 30⅛
100 Wells-Far. Ex..... 72½	100 N. J. So......b.c. 6½
500 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 96	100 H. & St. Jos..... 26¼
100 do.......b3. 96	100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 50¼
200 Harlem........ 119	200 do..... 50⅜
1100 West. U. Tel. b. c. 72¾	300 do..... 49⅞
700 do........ 72⅝	500 do..... 49¾
300 do........ 72½	200 do..... 49⅝
300 do........ 72⅝	100 do.......b3. 49¾
100 do.......s3. 72¼	600 B., H. & E.b.c.b3. 3⅛
100 do........ 72¼	300 do.......b60. 3⅛
100 do........ 72¼	100 do.......b30. 3⅛
100 Pacific M...b.c.c. 37½	300 do..... 3
100 do.......b3. 37½	200 Alton & T. H...... 14
400 do........ 37⅜	100 do.......b.c. 14
100 do........ 37½	200 St. L. & I. M....... 50
100 do........ 37⅝	100 Ohio & M......b.c. 29¾
100 do........ 37½	100 do..... 29⅝
200 do........ 37⅝	1400 O. & M. R. S.b.c. 81
100 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 75¼	400 C., C. & I. C..... 27
100 do........ 75⅝	400 do..... 26⅞
100 do........ 75¼	500 do.......s3. 26⅞
100 do........ 75⅛	1000 do..... 26¾
200 do........ 74⅞	600 do..... 26⅝
200 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 55⅝	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 11½
100 do.......s3. 55	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

2000 Ohio & M. 2d.... 73	50 Panama........ 100
100 Pacific Mail..... 37½	600 do..... 99
300 do........ 37⅜	1600 do..... 100
1200 do........ 37	100 Union Pac...... 30¼
100 do.......b3. 37	1800 do..... 30⅛
300 do........ 36⅞	300 do.......b3. 30¼
200 Bost., H. & E..... 3	1000 do..... 30
600 Western Union.... 72¼	1000 do..... 29⅞
500 do........ 72⅛	100 North-western.... 54¾
300 do.......s3. 72	400 do..... 54⅝
300 do........ 72	200 do..... 54½
300 do........ 71⅞	200 do..... 54⅝
500 do........ 71⅞	200 do..... 54⅝
2500 do........ 71⅞	900 C., C. & I. C..... 26⅝
1400 do........ 71⅞	700 do..... 26⅝
300 N. Y. C. & H..... 95⅞	500 do..... 26⅝
100 do........ 95⅝	100 Tol. & Wab..... 49⅞
600 St. Paul.......s3. 40	100 do..... 49½
100 do.......s30. 40	500 do..... 49⅞
200 do.......s10. 40	100 do..... 49
200 do........ 40	900 do..... 48¾
300 do........ 39⅞	200 do..... 48⅝
800 do........ 39⅞	800 do..... 48½
200 Lake Shore.... 74⅞	500 do.......b3. 48½
100 do........ 74⅞	1000 do..... 48⅝
200 do........ 74⅝	200 Ohio & Miss..... 29
700 do........ 74⅝	500 do..... 28¾
500 do........ 74⅞	100 do.......b30. 29
100 do.......b3. 74⅝	100 do..... 29
200 do........ 74½	100 do..... 29
200 Alt. & T. H..... 16	800 do..... 29⅜
100 Han. & St. Jos.... 26	400 do..... 29¼

MONDAY, Dec. 22—P. M.

The following are the particulars of the Bank Averages of Saturday, (compared with the previous week,) on the now important lines of Deposits and Greenbacks:

MOVEMENT OF DEPOSITS AND GREENBACKS.

Banks.	Dec. 13. Deposits.	Dec. 13. Greenbacks.	Dec. 20. Deposits.	Dec. 20. Greenbacks.
New-York.	$9,417,200	$1,190,200	$9,800,700	$1,170,200
Manhat'n.	5,496,800	1,416,700	5,230,300	1,233,400
Merch'ts'.	8,555,100	1,546,500	9,503,600	2,330,600
Mechn'cs'.	2,720,900	903,000	3,730,000	1,041,700
Union....	3,732,500	464,000	3,890,500	547,100
America..	6,576,300	1,013,500	6,697,100	1,546,800
Phœnix...	3,944,300	698,700	3,697,700	519,000
City......	4,817,600	466,000	4,369,800	483,000
T'desm'ns	1,348,000	267,000	1,482,100	411,300
Fulton...	1,261,900	388,500	1,276,300	405,700
Chemical.	6,625,600	1,287,400	6,480,600	1,450,000
Mer. Ex..	1,771,300	340,600	1,831,000	463,900
Gallatin..	4,070,000	1,082,400	3,584,300	747,300
Butchers'.	1,423,500	204,500	1,451,100	263,000
Mec.&T's.	1,077,600	243,000	1,123,100	254,300
Greenw'h.	725,680	36,800	787,600	103,200
Leath.M's	2,671,700	456,400	2,717,900	492,500
7th Ward.	862,100	306,400	914,100	280,600
State....	3,398,500	665,100	3,392,700	686,100
Am. Ex..	6,653,400	1,783,300	6,428,500	1,372,500
Commerce	10,648,700	3,757,200	9,816,700	3,363,600
Broadway	3,520,600	1,417,600	3,577,500	1,096,300
Mercant'e	1,899,200	544,900	1,874,500	529,600
Pacific....	1,349,400	312,200	1,405,700	309,000
Republic.	3,111,900	806,000	3,363,400	637,000
Chatham.	2,171,700	391,700	2,163,600	467,600
People's..	1,192,300	141,900	1,139,100	111,000
N. Amer.	1,668,100	185,000	1,885,600	291,000
Hanover..	2,496,300	553,000	2,611,500	674,600
Irving....	3,263,900	637,000	3,281,000	774,000
Metrop'n.	6,951,000	1,670,300	6,792,900	1,930,200
Citizens'..	1,197,200	236,400	1,201,000	300,300
Nassau...	1,802,000	181,400	1,851,200	230,500
Market...	1,659,700	416,700	1,641,800	384,300
St.Nich's.	975,600	395,000	1,063,000	399,700
Shoe&L'r.	2,199,300	591,700	2,307,700	697,500
Corn Ex..	1,330,200	302,600	1,196,600	322,000
Contin'al.	647,800	107,000	860,100	290,000
Oriental..	994,100	150,100	1,032,200	120,100
Marine....	1,767,000	255,000	1,826,700	354,000
Import'rs.	10,464,200	2,162,700	11,004,000	2,281,500
Park......	11,387,500	2,199,200	12,252,900	2,721,100
Mech. As.	955,200	306,000	888,100	251,400
Grocers'..	507,300	99,300	503,500	109,900
N. River.	806,000	167,900	710,000	167,900
E. River..	573,300	130,400	547,500	127,500
Mfs'&M's	657,600	130,700	739,800	186,900
4th Nat'l.	10,582,900	2,903,500	11,471,200	3,110,400
Cen.Nat'l.	2,887,000	701,000	2,930,000	761,000
2d Nat'l..	1,124,000	351,000	1,114,000	393,000
9th Nat'l.	4,924,300	1,425,600	5,100,400	1,316,400
1st Nat'l.	4,012,400	851,300	4,380,800	837,900
3d Nat'l..	3,300,600	831,800	3,722,000	942,900
N.Y.N.Ex	806,600	169,700	758,500	175,000
10th Nat'l.	487,300	148,800	539,200	200,900
Bow'yNat	749,000	175,000	849,000	306,000
N.Y.City.	630,000	221,000	840,000	225,000
Ger. Am..	5,059,700	794,400	5,451,600	879,600
DryG.Bk.	1,686,600	406,200	1,724,200	397,100
Total.	$190,682,200	$41,579,100	$194,116,500	$44,367,700

The Gold Room started off this morning with sales at 110⅝@110¾ ₽ cent., but the figures soon fell back to 110½, and then to 110⅜@110¼@110⅛@110¼@110⅜ ₽ cent. The speculation for most of the day ran against the *Bull* interest, and the price at 3 o'clock was ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. lower than on Saturday afternoon.

On the Stock Exchange, the Share speculation was dull on most of the New-York and Western Roads, the exceptions being Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Wabash, while on Western Telegraph another large business was done, the sales fluctuating 72⅞@73⅜@72½@71⅝ ₽ cent. There was probably considerable realizing on the stock by parties who bought last week, but the inside people continue to talk strong of the future of the concern, now that they have secured control of nearly the entire telegraphy of the country. There was a good deal done in Pacific Mail, without much change in price from Saturday. In Panama there was a rise of 4@4¼ ₽ cent. on orders this afternoon to buy. The Stock is still selling with the January Quarterly Dividend of 3 ₽ cent. on. The transfers close Jan. 5.

The general market continued dull to the close of business at 3 o'clock, and the last prices show a decline of ½@1 ₽ cent. on nearly the whole Share list, the exceptions being Panama, New-Jersey Central, and Delaware and Lackawanna. The Public Funds were inactive, and prices on the 5 ₽ cents Coupons something weaker on the ruling of Gold and Exchange. The 1867's 5-20s were steady.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 22.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	111½	111
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	114	114½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117½	117⅜
American Gold	110½	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108½
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅝	95½
Chicago and Rock Island	98¼	98
Pacific Mail	37⅛	36¾
St. Paul Common	40¼	39¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛	29⅛
Western Union	73⅛	71⅝
Erie	44½	44
Union Pacific	30⅜	30
Lake Shore	75½	74⅞
Toledo and Wabash	50⅜	48⅞
Harlem	*120⅜	119
North-west	55¾	54¼
North-west Preferred	68⅜	68¼
C., C., and Indiana Central	27⅛	26⅝
Adams Express	91	91½
U. S. Express	67½	67½
Wells-Fargo Express	72	72½
American Express	57	57½
Delaware and Lackawana	101½	101¾
Central New-Jersey	99	101¼
Panama	95¾	100
St. Paul Preferred	62½	61½

* Ex-Dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

Gold receipts	$324,323 50
Gold payments	444,662 39
Gold balance	51,035,683 75
Currency receipts	767,762 11
Currency payments	520,123 75
Currency balance	23,320,278 13
Customs	210,000 00

The prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81... 115	5-20 coup., n. i., '65... 116¼
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81... 118	5-20 reg., '67... 112
5-20 reg., '62... 112	5-20 coup., '67... 117⅜
5-20 coup., '62... 112	5-20 coup., '68... 117
5-20 reg., '64... 112	10-40 reg... 110
5-20 coup., '64... 113½	10-40 coup... 110½
5-20 reg., '65... 112	5s, coup., '81... 111
5-20 coup., '65... 114	6s, Currency... 112¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65... 112	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 91	Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 87	Del. Lack. & W. 2d. 99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. 85	Del., L. & W. 7s, con. 95½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 85	Tol. & Wab. 2d... 86¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... 102	Tol. & W. cons. con. 75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. 76.102	Great West. 2d, '93.. 78
Erie 2d 7s, '79.... 98	Gal. & Chic. Ext.... 99
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.... 96¼	Galena & Chic. 2d... 95
Long Dock Bds..... 92	Chic., R. I. & Pac... 104⅝
H. R. 7s, 3d M., '75.. 99	Morris & Essex 1st. 103
Harlem C.M.&S.F.6s 92	Morris & Essex 2d... 99⅜
Albany & S. 1st bds. 101½	N. J. Cen. 1st, New. 103
Mich. C. Con. 7s, '92. 90	N. J. So. 1st, 7s.... 35
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82.. 108	Pitts., F.W. & C. 1st. 104
C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st. 110	Pitts., F.W. & C. 2d. 100
Mich. S. 7 ₽ ct. 2d... 95	P., F.W. & C.Sp.c.e.b. 100
M.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ₽ c. 100½	Clev. & P. Cons. S.F. 91
Clev. & Tol. S. F'd... 102	Chic. & Alt. 1st..... 104
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds. 90	Chic. & Alt. Income. 91
Clev., P. & Ash. N.B. 90	Ohio & Miss. C. S.F. 90
Buff. & Erie N. Bds. 90	Ohio & Miss. Cons... 89½
Lake S. Div. Bds.... 90	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 78
Lake S. Con. R. Bds. 91	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st. 85
P.R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 99	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 95½
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds. 96	St. L. & Iron M. 2d... 75¼
West. Pac. Bonds.... 85	M.&St.P.1st,73-10PD 92½
Union Pac. 1st Bds.. 84½	M. & St.P.7s, G.R.D. 83½
Illinois C. 7 ₽ c. '75.. 101¼	Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 75
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.. 70	Col., Chic. & I. 1st... 84½
North Missouri 1st.. 82	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 67
Chic. & N. W. S. F... 100½	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 67
Chic. & N.W. C.Bds. 88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 98
C. & N. W. c. g. bds. 79½	Boston, H. & E. 1st. 27
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s.... 80	Bost., H. & E. Guar. 32
Han. & St. Jo. L. G. 90	B., C.R.& M.1st7s, g. 50

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—DEC. 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95¼	
City 6s, new	101	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	118	118½
Pennsylvania Central	92½	92¾
Reading	111½	112
Lehigh Valley	58¼	58½
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	24¼	24½
Northern Central	30	..
Lehigh Navigation	41¼	41⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90¼

The Fourth National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₽ cent.*, payable Jan 2.

The Importers' and Traders' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Seven ₽ cent.*, the same as in July.

In the Philadelphia market, the Stock of the Pennsylvania Road sold at 92½@92¾; and the Lehigh Navigation, 82½@82¾, (or $41 25@$41 37½ ₽ share:) and the Reading Stock sold at 111½@112 ₽ cent. The present season of Dividends turns out fortunate for all the Corporations connected with the Coal trade, which has suffered less from the panic than almost any other great industrial interest.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, will sell on Wednesday, Dec. 24, $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars) of the 7 ₽ cent. Coupon Bonds of the Chicago and Canada Southern Railroad Bonds, by order of the Brokers to whom the Bonds are hypothecated.

The Foreign Exchanges are easy to-day on the basis of 108½ ₽ cent. for 60-days' London. The amount of Exchange created last week against the clearances of Cotton to foreign markets is unusually large. The Exports were close upon 100,000 bales. The Receipts reached 195,900 bales, the largest, with a single exception in the Crop of 1859-'60, in the history of the trade.

The Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Company will pay a Dividend of *Three ₽ cent.* at their Office, No. 70 Broadway, Jan. 2.

The Union Trust will pay the January Interest on the Rochester City Water Loan, Jan. 2.

The East River Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Broadway Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend, as usual, of *Twelve ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The North River Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Rome and Watertown Dividend is payable at the Farmers' Trust in place of the City Bank, as heretofore advertised.

The Greenwich Savings will pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₽ cent.* to Depositors under $500, and *Three ₽ cent.* to larger Depositors, Jan. 19.

The Iowa Falls and Sioux City Road will pay a Dividend of $3 ₽ share at the Office of the Company, in Boston, Jan. 1.

Since the panic in September the number of Stockholders in the Rock Island Road has nearly doubled by purchases of the Stock at and below the par value. The Company paid their Spring Dividend to 845 Stockholders. They paid their recent November Dividend to 1,582 Stockholders.

It seems to be reasonably sure that the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Central Road of New-Jersey will make the same Winter Dividends as in July, the former *Five ₽ cent.*, the latter at least *Four ₽ cent.*, on the business of the six months. The recent purchase of a large Coal property by the Central of New-Jersey of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation is said to be a fortunate acquisition to the New-Jersey Road, while advancing the Stock of the Lehigh Company from 52 to 82@84 ₽ cent. in the Philadelphia market.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT

Guaranteed by the

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,

$1,000,000 CAPITAL.

For sale at the office of the Company No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ AUCTION SALE OF CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY next, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, $200,000 Chicago and Canada Southern Railway Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 22, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Moss, bales	44
Bees-wax, pks	6	Spirits Turp., bbls	208
Copper, bbls	23	Resin, bbls	646
Cotton, bales	9,344	Tar, bbls	550
Flour, bbls	11,416	Crude Turp., bbls	225
Meal, bbls	1,400	Tallow, pks	237
Meal, bags	170	Stearine, pks	312
Wheat, bushels	194,440	Beef, pks	142
Corn, bushels	13,950	Pork, pks	1,404
Oats, bushels	28,686	Cut-meats, pks	3,594
Malt, bushels	3,500	Lard, tcs	2,285
Barley, bushels	19,976	Butter, pks	4,975
Peas, bushels	8,170	Cheese, pks	6,164
Dried Fruit, pks	138	Pea-nuts, bushels	1,000
Eggs, bbls	912	Pea-nuts, bags	486
Beans, bbls	410	Rice, pks	444
Hops, bales	63	Tea, pks	95
Hides, No	6,293	Starch, pks	2,450
Hides, bales	515	Tobacco, hhds	194
Skins, bales	161	Tobacco, pks	963
Molasses, bbls	2,304	Wool, bales	1,107
Leather, sides	2,590	Whisky, bbls	505

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Elizabeth, for Liverpool—2,076 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Lauro, for Palermo—414 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Helene, for Bremen—5,125 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Marianno Ferro, for Cork—26,959 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Emma Merello, for Cork—23,588 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Palmetreat, for Queenstown—2,715 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig Nellie Hastings, for Angier—14,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Annapolis, for Antwerp—5,562 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BAGGING—Sales have been 1,000 rolls here and in Boston at 11¼c.@11⅝c., the latter price for parcels here.

COFFEE—Rio has been advanced ¼c., with an increased business; sales, 4,100 bags per steamer Merrimac at 25c.@27½c., gold; and 4,348 bags per Orma on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 23⅜c.@24c.; fair, 25c.@25¼c.; good, 26c.@26¼c.; prime, 26½c.@27c., gold, ₽ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24½c.@28¼c., gold; Java, 31c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 26c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 24c.@26c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—For early deliveries prices have been reduced on the lower grades 1-16c.@¼c., with only a light business; sales have been 1,311 bales, of which 848 bales last evening, including 485 bales to exporters, and 45 bales to spinners, 8 bales on speculation. Future deliveries have been reduced ¼c., and a liberal business followed. For future delivery, basis Low Middling, the sales have been as follows: Sales Saturday evening, after 1 P. M., January, 600 bales at 15 5-16c.; February, 1,200 bales at 15 13-16c.; March, 400 bales at 16¼c., 100 bales at 16 9-32c.; April, 200 bales at 16⅝c., 100 bales at 16 19-32c., 200 bales at 16⅝c.; total, 2,800 bales. Sales to-day up to 3 P. M.: December, 200 bales at 15⅛c.; January, 200 bales at 15¼c., 100 bales at 15 3-16, 200 bales at 15 7-32c., 300 bales at 15 3-16c., 800 bales at 15¼c., 800 bales at 15 7-32c., 200 bales at 15 3-16c., 300 bales at 15 7-32c., 300 bales at 15 3-16c., 400 bales at 15⅛c., 600 bales at 15 5-32c., 500 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15 3-32c., 300 bales at 15 1-16c., 400 bales at 15 1-32c., 1,500 bales at 15c.; February, 2,100 bales at 15 23-32c., 600 bales at 15¾c., 300 bales at 15 23-32c., 2,000 bales at 15 11-16c., 100 bales at 15 21-32c., 400 bales at 15⅝c., 200 bales at 15 19-32c., 300 bales at 15 9-16c., 500 bales at 15½c., 200 bales at 15 17-32c., 100 bales at 15½c., 200 bales at 15 17-32c., 100 bales at 15½c., 100 bales at 15 17-32c.; March, 100 bales at 16 5-32c., 300 bales at 16 3-16c., 100 bales at 16 5-32c., 400 bales at 15 7-32c., 700 bales at 16 5-32c., 800 bales at 16⅛c., 200 bales at 16 3-32c., 600 bales at 16 1-16c., 200 bales at 16 3-32c., 500 bales at 16 1-32c., 200 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 16 1-32c., 100 bales at 16 1-16c.; April, 200 bales at 16 17-32c., 100 bales at 16 19-32c., 100 bales at 16⅝c. 200 bales at 16 9-16c., 500 bales at 16½c., 100 bales at 16 17-32c., 100 bales at 16½c.; May, 100 bales at 17c., 200 bales at 16 15-16c. Total, 20,400 bales. Grand total, 25,800 bales. The receipts at this port to-day were 9,344 bales, including 2,200 bales from Norfolk, 1,546 bales from Savannah, 1,366 bales from New-Orleans, 3,322 bales from Charleston, 100 bales from Baltimore, 202 bales from Wilmington, and 608 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 57,247 bales, and thus far this week 87,497 bales, against 64,671 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 1,635,470 bales, against 1,555,472 bales for the same time last year....Consolidated (one day's)—Exports to Great Britain, 10,497 bales; exports to the Continent, 8,098 bales. Stock—In New-York, 68,352 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 842,451 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Strict Good Ordinary	14 13-16	14 15-16	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

COOPERAGE STOCK—Business in this line has been on a very moderate scale; prices, however, have not varied materially. White Oak Staves, hhd., $160@$215; do. pipe, $140@$270; do. bbls., $90@$135. Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; sugar Shooks, with heads, 36@38 inches, $2@$2 65.

CORDAGE—Has met with a rather slow sale, at about former rates. Messrs. Wm. Wall's Sons now quote thus: Manila Cordage, sizes above 12-thread, 17c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, ¼ inch and 5-16 inch diameter, 18c.; do., 12-thread, ⅜ inch diameter, 17½c.; do. Hay Rope, 17½c.; do. Cordage Bolt Rope Yarns, 19c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 20c.; Tarred Manila, 16½c.; Fine Tarred Manila Lath Yarn, 18c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12-thread, 15c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 16c.; do., 12-thread and Hay Rope, 15½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12-thread, 15c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, ¼ and 5-16 inch, 16c.; do., 12-thread, ⅜ inch, and Hay Rope, 15½c.; and Russia Bolt Rope, 17c., cash, ₽ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly dealt in; shippers have been in the market for a few lines, but generally the bids from this source have been unsatisfactory. The dealings have been principally at prices about 5c.@10c. lower, to which we conform quotations. The sales reported since our last have reached 13,916 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 60@$6 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 40@$6 90; very good to very fancy do. at $6 90@$7 90; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 40@$6 90; poor to very choice shipping brand Round-hoop Ohio at $6 55@$7 ₽ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 25
Fine Flour	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 15
Extra State	6 40@ 7 00
Extra City	6 50@ 7 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 55@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 40@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 40
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 40
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 70@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 75@11 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$7 90 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 25@$7 for inferior stock, ₽ bbl....Oregon and California Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $4 50@$6 for very poor Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 300 bbls., (part to arrive,) chiefly at $5 50@$5 85 for Superfine ₽ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in good demand at from $3 65@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4, in full lots; $3 35@$3 85 for White do.; $3 80@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,900 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal has been in fair request at $1 38@$1 50 for coarse; $1 54@$1 60 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 70 for White, ₽ 100 lbs....Oatmeal at $6 50@$7 75 ₽ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been quiet since our last, within the range of from $3 10@$3 40 for State, and $3 40@$3 60 for Pennsylvania, ₽ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins have been quoted firmer, with sales of 1,900 bxs. at $2 40@$2 45.

GRAIN—For Wheat there has been a much better inquiry from exporters, and prices were advanced 2c.@3c. ₽ bushel, the market closing firm. Sales have been reported of 124,000 bushels at $1 54@$1 58 for No. 2 Chicago, the latter price for choice; $1 58 for No. 2 North-west; $1 51@$1 58 for Iowa Spring; $1 58@$1 60 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 59@$1 63 for No. 1 Spring; $1 60 for Winter Red Western; $1 75 for White Western....Rye has been quiet, with sales of 1,800 bushels at $1 06 for State, and $1 05 for Jersey....Barley has been more active, including sales of 13,000 bushels at $1 75 for Canada West, and $1 40@$1 43 for Western....Corn has been held 1c.@2c. higher, but closed quiet, with the advance nearly lost; the demand has been light comparatively; sales have been 73,000 bushels at 83c.@84c. for Western Mixed, in store and afloat; 85c. for White Western; 81c.@83c. for new Western Mixed, afloat; 78c. for Unsound; closing with sellers of new Mixed Western, in store, at 83c....Oats have ruled 1c.@2c. higher, with a good trade; sales, 88,000 bushels at 59c.@60½c. for Mixed Western; 60c.@61½c. for White Western, afloat.

HARDWARE—There has been a light movement noted in most kinds of stock; values, however, are generally quoted firm.

HEMP, &c.—Jute Butts have been ruling higher, with sales of 800 bales at 2⅝c., currency, 60 days.

HIDES—Have been in very fair demand at steady prices; sales, 3,500 Texas and 1,736 City Slaughters on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The dealings in Laths have been quite moderate on the basis of $1 75@$1 90 for Eastern, ₽ thousand....Lime has been in light demand, including common Rockland at $1 10 and Lump at $1 75; State at $1@$1 50 ₽ bbl; Portland Cement, $5 50@$5 75; Roman, $4 50@$4 75; Rosendale, $1 75, ₽ bbl....Lumber has been rather more sought after, with Eastern quoted at $16@$18 for cargoes, and $18@$19 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $36@$38; White Pine Boards, $25@$31; Black Walnut, 7c.@50c. ₽ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $6 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair trade demand at firm prices. We quote: Cuba Clayed, 20c.@22½c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@25c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@50c.; English Islands, 28c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@71c., for good to choice.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been sparingly dealt in, with prices unchanged, quoted at $2 50@$2 55 for Strained, with 260 bbls. placed at $2 50. Spirits Turpentine has been rather weak, quoted at 41½c.@42c. ...Deliveries, 3,947 bbls. Resin, 550 bbls. Tar, and 597 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. Stock, 73,426 bbls. Resin, 2,834 bbls. Tar, and 5,499 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very quiet market, to-day, with prices rather weak; Crude, in bulk, 5⅜c.; Refined, at 13⅜c.@13¾c.; cases, at 18⅜c.@20c.; Naphtha, at 8½c. In Philadelphia, the market has been dull, with Refined quoted at 13¼c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quiet and rather weak. Sales are 250 bxs. New Mess, on the spot, at $16; 40 bxs. do., uninspected, $15 75, and 50 bxs. '72 Mess at $14 75. For future delivery sales are 750 bxs. New Mess, for March, at $16 05. Extra Prime, uninspected, quoted at $12 75; Western Prime Mess, $14@$14 25....Dressed Hogs have been offering at easier prices, with a fair business; Western quoted at 6⅜c.@6⅝c.; City at 6⅜c.@7⅜c....Cut-meats have been moderately dealt in at steady prices. Sales embrace small lots of Dry-salted Shoulders from store at 6⅛c. We quote at 6c.@6⅛c. for December and January; 500 loose City Pickled Shoulders brought 7c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 12 lbs., on private terms; 500 loose City Pickled Shoulders, 21 lbs, average, 5½c., and 500 Green Hams on private terms; 9 tcs. Western Bellies, 10 lbs., at 10c.; 2,000 loose City Hams, at 11½c....Bacon has been ruling firm, with a moderate inquiry from speculators. Sales are 250 bxs. City Long clear, on the spot, at 7⅛c.; 150 bxs. do. at 7⅝c., closing at 7⅛c.; Western quoted nominally at 7½@7 9-16c.; 200 bxs. Western Short Clear, on the spot, at 7¾c., with this price in most cases refused by sellers; Long and Short Clear together, for December, quoted at 7⅛c.@7 11-16c.; do. for January, 7 11-16c.@7¾c.; do. for February, 7⅞c.; do. for March, 8c.; 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear together were sold for February on private terms; for Chicago delivery, 250 bxs. Long Clear brought 6⅞c....Stearine has been dull at 8⅛c.@8⅜c....Beef has been quiet. We quote at $8 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 for Extra Mess, ₽ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do. ₽ tierce; sales, 100 bbls. and 120 tcs....Lard has been held a trifle higher, closing firm. The closing prices are 8⅜c. bid for spot or balance of month, and 8 11-16c. asked; January, 8¾c. bid and 8 13-16c. asked; February, 8 15-16c. bid and 9c. asked; March closed at 9⅛c. Sales are 150 tcs. on the spot, little off in quality, at 8¼c.; 1,200 tcs. January at 8⅜c.; 250 tcs. March at 9⅛c.; Kettle is still nominal; City Steam is offered at 8⅜c., with very little inquiry from refiners. Sales are 40 tcs. at 8⅜c.; Refined is dull....Butter has been active and firmer. We quote the range from 24c.@39c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product at 39c.@45c. for strictly choice to very fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@33c. for the range of Western, including rolls at 21c.@30c....Cheese has been in good demand, with State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at from 9c.@14½c., chiefly at 13½c.@14c. for good to fine; 14¼c. for choice, and 12c.@13½c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9c.@13c.; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ₽ lb.; job lots of stock ¼c.@½c. ₽ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been shown rather less firmness, with a moderate demand noted for job lots, with Carolina quoted at from $7 50@$8 25 for fair to prime; Patna, $6 75@$7 50, and Rangoon at $7 ₽ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Has been in request, in a jobbing way, at steady rates. Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6¼c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have attracted more attention, mainly in a jobbing way, with Mace quoted at $1 28@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 24½c.@25c.; Cloves at 34c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 21½c.@22½c.; White Pepper, at 31½c.@32c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger, at 11½c.@13c. ₽ lb., gold.

SUGAR—Raw has been steadily held and moderately active; sales, 203 hhds. common Cuba at 7c.; 363 hhds. good Refining do., 7½c.; 48 hhds. Molasses, 6¾c.; 2,002 bxs. do., 6 13-16c.; and 17 hhds. Porto Rico, 7¾c. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 7⅛c.; good do., 7¼c.; prime do., 7⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7¾c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 7¼c.@8⅜c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7¼c....Refined Sugars have been in slack demand, since our last, with Hard quoted at 10¼c.; A's at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9⅛c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate demand at steady prices; sales, 85,000 lbs. at 7⅜c. for Prime, and 125,000 lbs. Prime City on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been dull and nominal on the basis of $1 05@$1 10, currency, for Arctic, ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted higher, with a fair inquiry; sales have been 450 bbls. at 99c., and 50 bbls. at $1.

FREIGHTS—There has been only a moderate inquiry to-day, with rates generally steadily held. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 1,300 bales Cotton at ½d. ₽ lb., as it runs; 1,500 bxs. Bacon at 60s.; 500 tons Provisions at 42s. 6d.; and late Saturday, 24,000 bushels Grain, steamer of Jan. 7, at 12½d. ₽ bushel; and, by sail, 50 tons White Wood at 45s. Also, a British steamer, hence, with about 4,700 quarters Grain, at 12½d., vessel to haul from store. To London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 12d. For Glasgow, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon at 62s. 6d. For Cork and orders, a British bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 8s. 3d., or, if direct, 3d. off. For Cork and orders to the United Kingdom, a Norwegian brig, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, 3d. off. For London, Liverpool, or Bristol, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 9d. For Gibraltar and orders, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 3d. For Antwerp, a British ship, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....The quotations, in our last, for the Cotton vessels, from Norfolk, for Cork and orders, should have been printed ⅝d.@11-16d. ₽ lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 22—1873.

Trade in Beeves was slow on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards, when 64 car-loads of Horned Cattle were on sale; 198 Steers stood over unsold; prices ranged from 9c.@13c. ₽ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt. On Sunday and Monday forenoons at One Hundredth Street Yards Horned Cattle ranged from poor to choice, and sold from 7½c.@13½c. ₽ lb., weights from 5¼ cwt. to 12 cwt., on 55 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt. net; several lots remained unsold at noon. Milch Cows slow from $57@$75 ₽ head. Veals and Grass Calves not quoted. Sheep slow from 5c.@7¾c. ₽ lb. Lambs included in top rates. Mutton fell from 1c.@1½c. ₽ lb. when the markets opened on this forenoon. Live Hogs sold from $5 40@$5 50 ₽ cwt.; City-dressed and Western-dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

T. C. Eastman sold for A. Mann 59 Illinois Steers from common to fair, from 10½c.@12½c. ₽ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 63 generally fair Illinois Steers from 10⅜c.@11⅞c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 39 Cherokee Steers at 9c. ₽ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 48 generally fair Illinois Steers from 10½c.@11¼c. ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Swift sold for self 19 State Cattle, Steers and Oxen, from poor to good, from 10c.@12½c. ₽ lb., weights from 5½ to 11½ cwt. T. Gillies sold for self 32 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ₽ lb., weight 10¼ cwt.; 29 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Williams & Son sold for selves 61 poor Michigan Steers from 7½c.@9c. ₽ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 36 Common Ohio Steers from 9½c.@10½c. ₽ lb., weights from 6 to 7 cwt. S. Richardson sold for self 55 Steers, mixed Ohio and Illinois common Cattle, at 10¼c. ₽ lb. and 50c. on ₽ head, weight 7 cwt. Vail & Valentine sold for selves 30 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₽ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 19 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt. S. Ulery sold for self and Goff 64 common Ohio Steers, with a choice top, from 7½c.@10c. ₽ lb., tops at 13c. ₽ lb., weight, on average, 7¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Row & Ferguson 143 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. S. Healy sold for self 37 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₽ lb., weight 6 cwt. Westheimer Bros. sold for M. B. Doty 99 Texan Steers at 9c. ₽ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 351 Steers, mixed Indianas and Illinois, from common to fair, from 9c.@11c. ₽ lb. W. Thompson sold for Rankin 89 fair Missouri Steers at 11¼c. ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 27 choice Missouri Steers from $112@$115 ₽ head, weight all round, 9¼ cwt. for C. Turner, 20 mixed Cattle, Steers and dry Cows, at 8c. ₽ lb., Michigans, weight 6 cwt. F. Cary sold for Renwick and Mackler 47 generally good Ohio Steers from 11⅛c.@12c. ₽ lb., weight 8 cwt.; a few tops sold at 12½c. ₽ lb. for B. W. Greene, 18 common Ohio Steers at 9½c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. Wheeler & Co. sold for Bedford and Kennedy 130 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₽ lb., weight 7¼ cwt; for W. Vance, 59 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₽ lb., weight 8½ cwt; for selves, 18 choice State Cattle, Steers and Heifers, from 13c.@13½c. ₽ lb., weight 11 cwt.; 15 choice State Oxen from 12c.@13c. ₽ lb., weight 12 cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 20 Canada Bulls, weight 21,500 lbs., at 3¾c. ₽ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 189 Sheep, weight 14,090 lbs., at 5½c. ₽ lb.; 71 Sheep, weight 8,000 lbs., at 7c. ₽ lb.; 113 Sheep, weight 16,060 lbs., at 7¼c. ₽ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 1,320 lbs., at 7½c. ₽ lb. S. McGraw sold 860 Sheep for $3,676 03; 68 Veals for $585 50; 14 Bulls for $597. Hume & Elliott sold 355 Sheep, weight 27,980 lbs., at 5c. ₽ lb.; 209 Sheep, weight 16,200 lbs., at 5¾c. ₽ lb.; 61 Sheep, weight 5,750 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₽ lb.; 76 Sheep, weight 7,770 lbs., at 6¾c. ₽ lb.; 287 Sheep, weight 26,910 lbs., at 7c. ₽ lb.; 143 Sheep, weight 15,815 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₽ lb.; 35 Sheep, weight 4,350 lbs., at 7¼c. ₽ lb.; 147 Sheep, weight 14,860 lbs., at 7⅜c. ₽ lb.; 438 Sheep, weight 60,210 lbs., at 7½c. ₽ lb.; 73 Sheep, weight 7,580 lbs., at 7¾c. ₽ lb.; 57 Sheep, weight 8,050 lbs., at 7⅞c. ₽ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 198 Sheep, weight 15,440 lbs., at $4 81½; 353 Sheep, weight 27,170 lbs., at 5¼c. ₽ lb. T. Lerch sold 209 Sheep, weight 16,670 lbs., at 5c. ₽ lb.; 179 Sheep, weight 16,750 lbs., at 6½c. ₽ lb.; 1 car of Ohio Hogs, average weight 212 lbs., at $5 40 ₽ cwt. T. H. Reid sold 2 cars of Ohio Hogs at 5½c. ₽ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Dec. 22, 1873—1,284 head of horned Cattle, 22 Cows, 403 Veals, 303 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Dec. 20, 1873—10,069 Sheep and Lambs, 20 Cows, 143 Veals, 31 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Dec. 20, 1873—24,941 Hogs, 8,222 Sheep, 36 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Dec. 20, 1873—4,759 head of horned Cattle, 5,770 Sheep, 14,969 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Cattle dull, market favors buyers; sales, 3,600 Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at $7@$7 37½; Fair to Good, $5 50@$6; Common, $4@$5. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 9,000 at $5 50@$8, the latter for choice. Hogs firmly held at $7 50@$7 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $5 25@$5 75. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 14; North-western, $1 16; No. 2 Spring, $1 14¼, cash or December; $1 15¼, January; $1 18¼, February; No. 3 Spring, $1 07½; Rejected, 98c.@$1 01, according to location. Corn active and higher at 53½c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 53⅜c., January; 54⅝c., bid, February; New No. 2 Mixed, 51c.; Rejected—Old, 52½c.@53c.; New, 45c.@46c. Oats active and higher at 38⅝c. for No. 2, cash; 39c., January; 40c., February; Rejected, 35½c.@36c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75c.@76c. for No. 2. Barley in fair demand and higher at $1 39⅞@$1 40 for No. 2 Fall; No. 3 Spring active at $1 07@$1 08. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 95c. Dressed Hogs firm at $5 85@$5 95. Pork active and higher, but irregular, closing 10c.@20c. lower than the best prices of the day. Pork sold at $14 25 cash, $14 80, February. Lard firm and in fair demand at 8⅛c., spot; 8⅜c., February. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales of Loose Shoulders, partly cured, at 5c.@5⅛c.; Loose Short Clear Middles, 7c.; large sales of Loose Short Rib Middles at 7⅜c.@7½c., February; 7½c.@7⅝c. for Short Clear Middles, February. Green Shoulders sold at 5c. Hams, 8c.@8⅜c. for 18 to 16 pounds average. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 298,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—22,000 bbls. Flour, 156,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 26,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—Flour firm and in fair demand for low and medium grades. Wheat dull and lower at $1 18@$1 19 for No. 2 Spring; $1 41@$1 43 for No. 3 Fall; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 70, but at close could not be sold at $1 65. Corn dull and lower at 51c.@53c. for New Mixed at East side on track and in elevator. Oats dull and declining at 37½c.@38c. for No. 2, at East side on track and in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye easier at 83c.@85c. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork nominally $14 50. Dry-salted Meats strong; held higher at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7½c. for Clear Sides, without buyers. Bacon firm. Sales of Clear Rib Sides at 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½. Green Hams higher at 8⅜c. for 14¼ lbs. average. Hams in pickle, 9¼c. for 16 lbs. average, seller last half of January at Keokuk. Lard nominally held at 8c. Live Hogs steady at $4 80@$5 10; bulk of sales at $4 90@$5 00. Cattle firm—Sales of Through Texans at $1 75@$2 75; Wintered do., $2 25@$3 75; Medium to Fair Butchers', $2 25@$3 25; Good to Extra Native Steers, $4 00@$5 75. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour; 29,000 bushels Wheat; and 39,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 452,073 bushels; Corn, 377,271 bushels; Rye, 82,173 bushels; Barley, 3,026 bushels; Peas, 138,776 bushels. Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 34,716 bushels; Corn, 14,250 bushels; Oats, 25,735 bushels; Barley, 2,162 bushels; Peas, 350 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 64,350 bushels; Corn, 5,840 bushels; Oats, 34,300 bushels; Barley, 2,720 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Baker's, $7 25@$8 25; Amber Winter, $8@$8 50; White Winter, $8 50@$9. Wheat inactive; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 45; do. No. 2 do. at $1 38@$1 40; Chicago No. 2 at $1 35; Red Winter at $1 55; White Winter at $1 70@$1 75. Corn in fair demand and advanced; sales of 1,000 bushels High Mixed at 69c., 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 68c. Oats—No. 2 Western held at 48c.@50c. Barley steady; sales of 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 60, 3,000 bushels Western at $1 30. Rye nominal at $1. Barley-malt quiet; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Provisions—Mess Pork, $16; Short Cuts, $16; Hams, 11c.; Shoulders, 8c.; Breakfast Bacon, 9c. Lard, in tcs. and bbls., 9c.; in kegs and tubs, 9½c. Dressed Hogs, 7c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Flour quiet and steady and unchanged. Wheat active for Prime to Choice; dull for other grades; choice White, $1 85@$1 87; fair to prime do., $1 67@$1 80; choice Amber, $1 85@$1 90; good to prime Red, $1 75@$1 83; common to fair, $1 50@$1 70. Corn active and strong; Southern White, damp, 65c.@70c.; dry, 73c.@77c.; do. Yellow, 70c.@72c.; mixed Western dull at 76c. Oats firm; Southern, 52c.@55c.; Western mixed, 50c.; do. White, 51c.@52c. Rye quiet but firm at 88c.@93c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western Butter firm; good to choice North-west Dairy Tubs at 30c.@34c.; good to choice Rolls, 28c.@32c. Coffee firm at 25c.@26½c. Whisky firm; sales, 100 bbls. at $1 03.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Flour dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 25; Spring Wheat and Extra Family, $6 50@$7 75; Winter do., $7 25@$8; High Grades, $8 37½@$10. Wheat unchanged; Amber, $1 64@$1 68; White, $1 75@$1 85; No. 1 Spring, $1 55@$1 56. Rye steady at 95c. Corn steady; Yellow, 77c.@80c. for Old; 62c.@70c. for New; White, Old, 70c. Oats declined; White, 56c.@57c. Groceries unchanged. Provisions, advancing tendency. Mess Pork, $16 50. Beef Hams, $23@$24. Hams in Pickle, 10c.@11c. Lard, 8⅜c.@9c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 9⅜c.; Refined, 16½c.@16¼c. Whisky dull; Western, in iron, $1 03.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—Flour firm and steady at $7@$7 25. Wheat quiet at $1 47@$1 50. Corn firmer at 54c.@57c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats in fair demand and firm at 43c.@50c. Barley firm at $1 40@$1 55. Butter firm. Pork quiet at $15@$15 25, cash; sales, buyer March, $15 50. Lard firm; Steam, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Sides, 7c.@7¼c. Bacon firm; no Shoulders here; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 8c. Hogs opened dull but closed active, ranging from $4 70@$5 25; receipts, 16,000; shipments, 1,600. Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 5½c.@5⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c.; sales of Hams, 15 lbs. average, 8⅝c. Whisky quiet at 91c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 56; ordinary White Canada, $1 75; choice do., $1 82@$1 85; Extra White Michigan, $1 85. Corn quiet but firm at 73c.@75c. Barley quiet; Up-lake Canada held at $1 62; Bay Quinte, $1 65. Corn-meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, ₽ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $23@$24, ₽ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 17½; No. 2, $1 14¼, cash; $1 17⅞ February; $1 15 January. Oats steady; No. 2, 36½c. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 53c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 1, 74c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 40. Pork, $14 75. Hams in pickle steady at 9c.@9½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5⅛c., loose; boxed Middles, 6¾c.@7c. Lard, 8⅝c. for Kettle, 8¼c. for Steam. Hogs, $5 10@$6. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 Hogs. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Dec. 22.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 49 for Amber Michigan, cash; $1 55, February. Corn in fair demand and higher; sales of High Mixed, January, at 60c.; February, 61½c.; last half of January, 59c.; new, 58c., January; Low Mixed, 57¾c.; new, 57½c. Oats in fair demand at 46c. for No. 1; 45¼c. for No. 2; 45¾c., January. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 90@$6. Clover-seed nominally held at $5 40. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—Flour quiet. Grain—Demand fair, and market firm. Wheat, $1 45@$1 55. Corn—New, Shelled, 50c.@55c. Oats, 45c. Provisions firm; advancing tendency. Pork, $15 50@$16. Bulk Meats—A speculative demand; prices higher; held, Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides at 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides at 7¼c.@7½c., loose. Green Meats nominal. Bacon nominal. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard—Steam, 8c.@8¼c.; Leaf, 9c.@10¼c. Whisky, 90½c.@91c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 22.—Wheat unchanged and steady; No. 1 Red, $1 60; No. 2, $1 48. Corn 1c. better; held at 64c.@65c. for Old; 51c. for New. Oats steady at 48c. for No. 1 State; 46c. for No. 2. Petroleum quiet and steady at 11½c. for Standard White, in car lots.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—Cotton—Demand fair, at lower rates; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 20,362 bales; gross, 22,168 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,664 bales; to the Continent, 5,392 bales; coastwise, 275 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; Saturday evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 230,165 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—Cotton lower; Middling, 14⅞c.@15c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 5,190 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,915 bales; to France, 620 bales; coastwise, 1,463 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 57,226 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 22.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 5,937 bales; exports, to Continent, 500 bales; coastwise, 2,820 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 52,653 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $5 50@$9 50. Corn and Oats unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged at 6c. for Shoulders; 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7½c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet and unchanged at 9c.@10c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 22.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 11,261 bales; exports, coastwise, 7,246 bales; sales, 1,539 bales; stock, 124,068 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 22.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 5,634 bales; exports coastwise, 1,898 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 80,737 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 22.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 38½c. Resin dull at $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard and $2 95 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 20.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 22—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 91⅞@92 for money, and 92@92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, Old, 94; 1867s, 94⅞; New 5s, 91½.

2:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 37½c.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4½ ₽ cent. or ½ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000. Erie Railway shares, 36⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 35c.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable December, at 8 1-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier. Middling Uplands, 8½d.@8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8⅛d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable February, at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8⅛d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Corn, 36s. 6d.@36s. 9d. ₽ quarter. Provisions—Beef, 82s. 6d. ₽ tierce for new Mess. Pork, 62s. ₽ bbl. for new Mess. Produce—Tallow, 38s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,600 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 5-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅛d.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 6d.@31s. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Tallow, 40s. 9d.@41s. ₽ cwt.

Evening.—Sperm Oil, £93 ₽ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 22.—Petroleum, 30½f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Albany, Dec. 22.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 23.—Nos. 170, 165, 164, 173. The court will adjourn to-morrow sine die.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Brady, J.—107, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum; 17, Dupuy vs. Seymour et al.; 54, Fry vs. Fry; 63, The People, &c., Creamer vs. Green; 64, The People, &c., Levy vs. Green; 72½, The People ex rel. Brennan vs. Earle; 78, Gilbert vs. Webster et al.; 87, Martine vs. Lowenstein et al.; 89, Watson vs. St. Paul and P. R. R. Co.; 93, The Market National Bank vs. Schoonmaker; 97, Smith vs. Bell et al.; 113, Fry vs. Fry; 115, Hunter et al. vs. Calvin et al.; 176, Mostback vs. Mather et al.; 177, Churchill et al. vs. Downs; 179, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Gedney; 188, Bay State Iron Company vs. New-York Construction Company; 192, —— vs. ——; 193, Farnham vs. Hamilton; 202, Treadwell vs. Pomeroy et al.; 203, Hirsch vs. Schneider; 204, Treadwell vs. Pomeroy; 209, Lookup vs. Collins et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Demurrers—10, Kipp et al. vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 20, Hartman vs. The Mayor, &c.; 22, Ritter vs. Boody. Issues of Law and Fact—188, Knapp, as Receiver, &c., vs. Donesteel et al.; 215, The Jefferson Car Company vs. The Erie Railroad Company; 143, Hall vs. Donnington; 145, Donington vs. Donington et al.; 146, Prentiss vs. George et al.; 163, Clark vs. Igelstrom et al.; 170, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association vs. St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association et al.; 194, Catalan, Executor, &c., vs. Browning et al.; 48, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 50, Murphey et al. vs. Wheeler et al.; 51, Murphy vs. Dickinson et al.; 52, Murphy vs. Gamble; 53, Spring vs. Hubbard; 171, Croker vs. Thompson et al.; 181, Dickie vs. Dickie; 223, Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.; 225, Frieling vs. Frieling; 227, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 229, Camus vs. Peterson; 231, Coddington vs. Aitken et al.; 232, Spitz vs. Hillyer, impleaded, &c.; 237, Mather vs. Mather, Executrix, &c.; 13, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 36, In the matter, &c., Schell; 45, Holske et al. vs. Merritt, Executrix; 58, Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 72, Potter vs. Coulter; 73, Munster vs. Seligman; 111, Brown vs. Davidson et al.; 211, Smith, an infant, vs. Minton et al.; 213, Cassedy et al. vs. Schedel et al.; 172, Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 190, Karst vs. Marks et al.; 191, Wood vs. Early et al.; 209, Gunthal vs. Illig et al.; 302, The People ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. McMurray et al.; 123, Potter vs. Waring; 175, Whiton et al. vs. Spring; 198, Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.; 239, Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 319, Hamilton et al. vs. Hamilton et al.; 128, Wright et al. vs. Wright, Administrator, et al.; 164, Sanders vs. Poor et al.; 197, Sammis vs. Kelso; 243, Boyle, Executrix, &c., vs. Dixon et al.; 278, Phillips et al. vs. Cudlipp, &c.; 342, —— vs. ——; 9, Parish vs. Sherman et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Regular Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT — Part II.—Adjourned Term.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—1532, Opdyke et al. vs. Pronty; 3040½, National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3048½, Palmer vs. Same; 274, Willett, Administrator, &c., vs. Kipp et al.; 872, Morris vs. Stover; 1879, Day vs. Potter; 1802, Kelly, Administrator, vs. N. Y. R. R. R. and T. Co.; 3258, Knickerbocker Insurance Company vs. The Mayor, &c.; 224, Murray vs. Harris et al.; 1416, Pratt et al. vs. White et al.; 1506, Douglass vs. Williams, impleaded; 2701, Gordon vs. Van Orden; 1402, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Anderman; 1880, Stebbins et al. vs. Brummagin; 1882, Sindwell vs. Steele; 1884, Rowland vs. Berg; 1886, McDaniels vs. Smith, Jr.; 1888, Van Voghlan vs. Murray; 1890, Finch vs. Britton; 1898, Wilson vs. Bachman; 1904, Perry et al. vs. Ladd, Jr., et al.; 1906, Griswold et al. vs. Daskam; 1908, Carpenter vs. Whitbeck; 1910, Keegan et al. vs. Smith et al.; 1912, Fielding et al. vs. Morgan et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—2519, Jones vs. Wich; 987, Roome vs. Scribner; 2175, Christal et al. vs. Driggs et al.; 2454, Johnson vs. Brierson; 2445, O'Neill vs. Dierson; 2449, Schuyler vs. The Lancaster Fire Insurance Company; 2620, Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 328, Fisher vs. Lightstone.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, Ch. J.—2,840, Connis vs. Goff; 3,047, Halsey vs. Klemm; 2,769, Sanchez vs. Casey; 2,903, Holden vs. Mittnacht; 2,828, Wendel vs. Sarner; 2,322, Reeves vs. Daily; 3,791, Cushing vs. Bassford; 2,545, Liddard vs. Whelan; 2,717, Todd vs. Pinckney; 2,925, Dukes vs. Klepstein; 3,739, Longinatti vs. Bressant; 3,631, Hell vs. American Life Insurance Company; 3,621, Dergie vs. Blanchard; 3,128, O'Brien vs. Koehler; 1,603, Guntzer vs. Walsh; 2,975, Robinson vs. Mathes; 3,595, Hart vs. Lloom; 3,669, Blauvelt vs. Palmer.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—2552, Guernsey vs. Zeuni; 2814, Johnson vs. Decker; 3761, Werthheimer vs. Falkenan; 3509, Fitzgerald vs. Hudson; 3510, Fitzgerald vs. Menct; 3805, Wertheimer vs. Kubler; 3683, Legett vs. Richards; 3948, Merritt vs. Laugh; 3957, Machin vs. Conway; 3447, Hamilton vs. Palmer; 3876, Thompson vs. Doenig; 2520, Bichlett vs. Boscher; 3038, Murtagh vs. Keyes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—William Kennedy, James Johnson, Philip Riley, burglary; Maggie Jourdan, aiding a prisoner to escape; Catharine Robinson, Mary Ann Nevills, larceny and receiving stolen goods; James Connelly, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Lynch, grand larceny; Annie Rowe, grand larceny; James Lane, grand larceny; Frances Reed, grand larceny; James Hureson, larceny from the person; Henry Huhn, larceny from the person; John Feeney, larceny from the person; Carl Schultz, William Georgeschaff, forgery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

The People, &c., vs. Easella; order directed discharging the relator from detention and transferring him to the custody of his mother.

By Judge Brady.

Bartlett vs. McNeil; see opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Reed et al. vs. Keese et al.; the proposed case and the stenographer's minutes must be mailed as required by Rule 19 of the court.

Batse vs. Carter; order appointing Receiver.

Farron vs. Richardson; motion dismissed.

Goodrich vs. Sweeney; motion denied.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Crane vs. Sonneborn; finding of fact and conclusion of law signed, and order for extra allowance of $1,250 to defendant.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Roberts vs. White et al.; the order is denied without costs; see decision.

Chase vs. Vanderbilt et al. impleaded: the defendants, demurring should have judgment in the five other cases; see decision.

McHugh vs. The Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London; motion granted upon payment of the costs of the action to the time of motion and $10 costs of motion; see decision.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Thompson vs. Thompson; motion denied; see memorandum.

Peets vs. Moncuso; motion denied.

New-York A. F. Company vs. Van Tuyl; motion to continue injunction denied.

Schultze vs. Schultze; Referee's report confirmed and complaint dismissed.

Bryan vs. Seagrave; motion denied without costs.

COURT OF APPEALS.

A BANKRUPT COURT WITHOUT AUTHORITY TO INTERFERE WITH PROPERTY IN THE STATE COURTS.

George M. Weld et al. vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.—Plaintiff sued a man named Frederick Wiltse, judgment was obtained and execution issued to the defendant, who levied on property and advertised it for sale. Pending the levy and before sale, an injunction was issued from the United States Court in Bankruptcy, prohibiting the sale, which was followed from the same court by an order to sell and turn over the proceeds to the Clerk of the Bankrupt Court, and by the same authority was subsequently distributed to creditors. Plaintiff then sued the Sheriff for the money thus ordered to be paid into the Bankrupt Court—about $3,000—on the ground that the order under which he delivered it to the Clerk of the Court in Bankruptcy was illegal. The Court of Appeals has now decided that the money was improperly paid over—the Bankrupt Court having no authority to take money or property already in the custody of a State court or its officers.

Granville P. Hawes for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpool for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

THE LAW OF ATTACHMENTS.

Charles W. Bartlett vs. Alexander McNiel.—In this case Judge Brady has rendered a decision of interest in relation to the effect of an attachment against the property of a non-resident debtor in a suit where the defendant has not appeared to defend. He says: In cases where the judgment rests upon an attachment procedure, and the defendant has never appeared and contested, it is to be treated, to all intents and purposes, as a mere proceeding *in rem*, and not as personally binding on the party as a decree or judgment *in personam*. It only binds the property seized or attached in the suits to the extent thereof, and is in no just sense a decree or judgment binding on him beyond that property. (Story's Conflict of Laws, 549, and cases cited.) The proceeding rests upon the fact of the existence of property within the territory of the State, which constitutes a just ground to enforce the rights of the plaintiff to the extent of subjecting such property to execution upon the judgment or decree. (Ibid.) It is well settled, therefore, that such a judgment is regarded as a proceeding *in rem* merely. To consider it a ground of action *per se* would be contrary to the first principles of justice. (Fawling vs. Birds, Ex'n 13, John. Rep., 206.) The plaintiff in this action has acquired no other right by his judgment than to appropriate the property seized, and cannot avail himself of the provisions of the Code in reference to supplementary proceedings. He has no personal judgment. The jurisdiction of this court related to and grew out of the property situate within this State to be seized or attached, and extends no further. The judgment record should be amended so as to show that it is based on an attachment proceeding against the defendant as a non-resident debtor, and the universality of the rule stated (Story Supra, and Pawlings vs. Birds, Ex'n; also, Supra) will protect him. Ordered accordingly.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The Board of Police passed a resolution, yesterday, directing the Police Captains to report each morning the names of the lodgers accommodated at the station-house on the previous night, so classified as to state their age, nationality, sex, color, occupation, married or single, and place of residence, and to designate such as are habitual lodgers.

SWINDLING AS A SCIENCE.

On Saturday last a gang of swindlers started a bogus express office at No. 57 Gold street, calling the concern Roger's Express Company. The offices, on the first floor, were beautifully fitted up, and envelopes and delivery-books were printed after the fashion of genuine express companies. The plan of the swindle was a novel and most ingenious one. The swindlers wrote a number of letters from fictitious individuals, supposed to reside in various towns on the line of the Long Island Railroad, to merchants and importers in this City, ordering invoices of goods to be sent them by Roger's Express, C. O. D., and regretting that press of business prevented them from calling on the firms. The firms, not doubting Roger's Express Company, sent their goods there, taking receipts for the same. The goods were then disposed of by the swindlers. Among the respectable firms thus swindled were: P. C. Barnum & Co., Chatham square, $60; Fred. C. Newcombe, No. 523 Broadway, $40; Smith & Hall, No. 58 Reade street, $40; H. G. Solomon, No. 85 Maiden lane, $16; J. Kaldenberg, Nos. 4 and 6 John street, $56; Loton & Murphy, No. 194 Broadway, $34; Daniel D. Youmans, hatter, New-York Hotel, $53; Barton, Alexander & Waller, No. 101 Duane street, $10; Theo. Stewart, No. 4 John street, $38; J. W. Sherman, No. 39 Beaver street; Michaelis & Levin, No. 393 Broadway, $38; Tomes, Melvain & Co., No. 6 Maiden lane, $225. Yesterday Detective Stillwell, of the Second Precinct, with Detectives Dorsey and Dolan, of the Sixth Precinct, made a raid on the place and arrested Robert Wogan, of No. 229 Ninth street, with Charles Carey and James Howard, both of whom refused to give their residences. Wogan used to be in the sawdust swindle with Daly and Waters, while Howard served a term of two and one-half years in State Prison for robbery. The prisoners on being arraigned at the Tombs were remanded back to the Second Precinct, in order that further evidence might be procured against them. A cart-load of books and papers belonging to the concern were confiscated by the Police.

LARCENY OF TRUNKS FROM HOTELS.

On the 14th of October last a trunk containing nearly $2,000 worth of wearing apparel and jewelry, belonging to Gen. Casey, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, was stolen from the vestibule of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in some mysterious manner. Gen. Casey reported the theft to President Henry Smith, of the Board of Police, and Capt. Irving detailed Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg to attend to the matter. The officers did not succeed in obtaining any clue to the thief until on Friday last they noticed a man who subsequently gave his name as Clarence Brown, driving an express wagon containing a trunk toward Fulton Ferry. The conduct of this man aroused the suspicions of the officers, and they arrested Brown and took him and the trunk to Police Headquarters. The trunk was found to contain ladies' wearing apparel valued at between $600 and $700, and it was subsequently ascertained that it belonged to Mrs. James Leahy, of Richmond, Va., a guest at the Grand Central Hotel, and had been stolen from that hotel. From a memorandum found on the person of the prisoner, the officers proceeded to the store of Solomon Weinthal, No. 189 Division, where they found the trunk stolen from Gen. Casey, with its contents almost intact, there being but one dress missing. The detectives also found another trunk which is supposed to have been stolen from the Astor House. Weinthal was arrested, and the trunks and contents were removed to Police Headquarters. Collector Casey and Mr. Leahy have been notified, and are now on their way to this City to enter complaints against the accused. The *modus operandi* of Brown was to detach the hotel check from the trunk, and place on it in lieu thereof a check of which he held the duplicate. He would then either send or call for the trunk, which would be delivered to him on presentation of the check. The prisoners were taken before Justice Morgan, and temporarily committed to the custody of the detectives to await the arrival of the complainants.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

Controller Green has been served with summons and complaint in the case of Isaac Wood, the pretended assignee of Tom Fields, the Ex-Corporation Attorney. Fields' representative sues for $17,750, as salary of the Corporation Attorney from Sept. 1, 1871, to Dec. 1, 1872, while the quondam legislator, like his associate, Genet, has fled from justice. Fields, as is well known, defrauded the City Treasury out of a large amount of money in connection with the firemen's claims, and this is urged as an offset against the claim presented. The assessment cases are still being passed through the courts with extraordinary rapidity. Orders to vacate assessments were yesterday served in thirty-three suits, brought by Messrs. Neville and Andrews and Johnson and Ward, and orders presented in five additional cases, of which Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence is the attorney, to show cause why writs of attachment should not issue against the persons of the Controller and the Clerk of Arrears. The estate of Richard Tweed appears as a petitioner. Demands were also filed in the Department of Finance yesterday on behalf of Archibald J. Fullerton, Isaac J. Drake, George W. Betts, and several other well-known retainers of the old Board of Supervisors, who claim through their attorney, J. H. Dukes, payment of about $7,600 for alleged services to the Board of City Canvassers in 1868. Notices of judgment were served in the cases of Thomas Wild and Peter McDonald, Marine Court officers, for $800. Wm. H. Michaels, one of the Surveyors of street-opening notoriety, for $4,179 61; John M. Jackson for $4,564 88, and Edward R. Hillyer for $458 16.

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LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,328 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1873, to A. B. Black. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., as the payment has been stopped; all persons are cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 23, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—PARRICIDE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—Mr. Wybert Reeve, Miss Helen Tracy.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN IN THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GABRIEL GRUB—The Majiltons and Raynor Families.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE WICKED WORLD—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. W. Lennox.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.—TABLEAUX AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

DE GARMO HALL.—READINGS AND RECITATIONS by Mr. R. W. Hume.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Grace Greenwood.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

If Mayor HALL had applied for a postponement of his trial in consequence of the absence of his counsel, he would have taken a very common course, and one which seems to be fully warranted. It is the privilege of every accused man to be defended by such agents as he may choose for himself. Perhaps, too, the escape of GENET may excite prejudice in such a way as to be injurious to any of the Tammany Party. We want to see justice done, but we should also like to see every man have fair play. Judge DANIELS will doubtless do what is right.

Gen. SICKLES, after having behaved as badly in a responsible position as any man could well do, and after having done his best to embroil his Government in a war, has resolved to return home. We confess that we are heartily glad the public service is rid of him, and we earnestly trust that we have now heard the last of him, or, at least, that he will not be chosen again to represent the American people, or any section of them, in any capacity whatever. We may now state that the recent negotiations with Spain were carried on without reference to SICKLES in any way—his own bad judgment and worse temper having rendered it impossible for the Spanish Minister to hold any intercourse with him at a very early day. We may almost be thankful for this *Virginius* affair if it has been the means of digging a grave for SICKLES.

It is announced that the price of coal next year has already been determined on, and that the market will open ten cents a ton lower than it opened last Spring. This deduction is not considerable, and will not affect the retail trade. Meantime, the companies are negotiating with their laborers and miners as to the rate of wages to be given next year, and are proposing a general reduction of, we are informed, ten per cent. It remains to be seen whether the combination which controlled prices so completely this year will be able to do so with equal success another year. It is worth noting, in this connection, that the higher prices that have prevailed have not prevented an increased shipment. The amount of anthracite coal sent to tide-water by the principal routes up to Dec. 13, was 17,575,220 tons against 16,747,067 tons for the same period last year—an increase of 828,153 tons, or about 5 per cent.

When the Legislature is asked at the next session to increase the head-money on emigrants arriving at this port from $1 50 to $2, care should be taken to fully consider the matter before a change is made. Any increase in this fee will not help the present Commissioners of Emigration, but will tend to build up Boston and other cities as depots for emigrants at the expense of New-York. It may be that the Commissioners find some difficulty in making the amount derived from the present fees meet their expenses, but if such is the case, they must exercise greater economy. If New-York cannot afford to receive emigrants at the rates now established, it is quite certain some of her rivals will profit by such inability. The only question for the Legislature to consider is whether this emigration business is worth keeping. If it is, the head-money must not be increased. In our judgment it is not only worth keeping but worth fostering. The Commissioners declare that in April they will be $150,000 behind their expenses. This showing is only a proof that they have attempted to do more than their income warranted. We hope they will strive to reduce their expenditures, rather than seek to have the Legislature grant an increase on head-money which can only result in damage to the City and State.

Now that the Police Commissioners have made the change in compiling the statistics of station-house lodgers which we suggested, we hope the Captains will use great care in making their reports, so that the order may be carried out in its spirit as well as its letter. What the public desires to know is the number of new casuals applying for lodgings at the station-houses of the City, and it is this information the order of the Commissioners is intended to obtain. It is not enough that the Captains merely designate in their reports the habitual lodgers known to them as "bummers." They should keep an account in which every new applicant shall be enumerated only once. In this way we shall ascertain how many of the deserving poor are driven to this last resort of penury. For this class some other and better provision must be made, but nothing can be done until the number is known. We feel certain that it will be found much smaller than the imperfect method of making up these statistics has made it appear.

From the proceedings of the Philadelphia stevedores yesterday it seems that many of the laboring men of the country are in more urgent need of exact information as to their rights and duties than we supposed. Some stevedores of Philadelphia, acting on the idea that a man must only work at a price which pleases somebody else, indulged in a riot to prevent a few of the more reasonable of their class from accepting reduced wages. Happily, the activity of the Police prevented them from doing any serious damage, and, luckily, a few of the rioters were arrested. The prompt and severe punishment of these men will have the effect of aiding labor agitators in all our cities to understand their true position. They may remain idle if they like, but they must not be permitted to keep others from working.

THE FELON'S FRIEND.

The services of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN to criminals who have robbed the City Treasury of New-York are too well known to need recapitulation. His arrests were conducted with a tender consideration for the feelings of the indicted plunderers which was, perhaps, no more than might naturally be expected from a sympathizing friend and fellow-worker. Such of these persons as have come into his custody in the character of convicted criminals have had equal reason to felicitate themselves that the Sheriff is a man who can appreciate the peculiarly distressing case of a public officer who not only steals, but is found out. It is apparently an article of faith with Sheriff BRENNAN that out of the State and County prisons will come the future rulers of New-York, and he has accordingly shown a good deal more anxiety to ingratiate himself with the misunderstood men who are being driven into temporary retirement than to perform his duty to the public, whose servant he has solemnly pledged himself to be.

The Sheriff's term is drawing to a close, and on Friday last the idea appears to have struck him that he must do something to make the memory of his administration still more fragrant than a long series of extortionate charges, arbitrary executions, and complaisance to rogues of his own political stripe could make it. On that day, H. W. GENET was delivered into the Sheriff's custody, accompanied by an order of the court to hand him over for safe keeping to the Warden of the Tombs until sentence should be passed upon him for a felonious offense of which a jury had found him guilty. It was no part of the duty of the Sheriff to take the slightest cognizance of the position occupied by this person before conviction. He was simply a prisoner awaiting sentence, and as the order of the court was worded precisely as if he had been a professional burglar or sneak-thief, instead of an Ex-Tammany magnate, Ex-Senator, and Assemblyman elect, he ought to have been treated precisely on a level with the meanest criminal whom the City contains. But BRENNAN having recently claimed and exercised with impunity the right to decide for himself when and how the orders of the court were to be carried out, determined to stretch the prerogative of his office even further than before to favor a man whom he probably considered not to be, in any proper sense, a criminal at all.

Accordingly, the man who, in the eye of the law, is simply a convicted felon, was allowed, under practically nominal surveillance, to go quietly home and "arrange his affairs," *i. e.*, tie up the property chiefly acquired by acts of official rascality beyond the reach of a possible attempt on the part of the City to recover its own. After being produced in court on Saturday, and sentence being deferred till Monday, GENET was again allowed, in a very liberal sense, the "liberties of the jail." He was permitted on Saturday to consult with sundry lawyers, apparently about business to his own profit and the detriment of his chief creditor—the public. The suggestion that an attempt was to be made to procure the escape of GENET was not only treated by the Sheriff as a very excellent joke, but he obligingly handed over to the felon in his custody the confidential communication from the District Attorney's office in regard to the probability of such an attempt. GENET went about the City with this letter in his pocket, and also exhibited it as quite an amusing production. On Sunday GENET found it necessary to take a good deal of out-door exercise, and a still larger amount of alcoholic refreshment. His obliging attendant, Deputy Sheriff SHIELDS, was not the man to offer any objections to either requirement, particularly the latter. No exact record has been obtained of the number of bars visited between Harlem and the Astor House, but it was evidently large enough to deprive Mr. SHIELDS of any slight perception which he ever had of the demands of duty. Either that or some more potent influence, or both, induced him to allow GENET, early on Monday morning, to get out of his sight, and thus afford the prisoner the opportunity of escaping from custody.

Whatever be the punishment meted out to BRENNAN'S Deputy, it is clear that the requirements of law and public interest imperatively demand that an exemplary punishment should be inflicted on BRENNAN himself. His long and impudent defiance of public opinion in the exercise of his office, and the dull, malignant hatred with which he has dogged the steps of reform in local administration, neutralize any possible claim for a lenient treatment of his present offense. He is, in the first place, chargeable with criminal contempt of court in "the willful disobedience of an order lawfully issued by it." If found guilty of that offense, he ought and doubtless will get the benefit of the full penalty, viz., thirty days in jail and a fine of $250. Further, this contempt makes him liable to indictment for a misdemeanor, and subjects him to the very excellent chance of an entire term of imprisonment of one year, and a further fine of $250. It is likewise a misdemeanor for the Sheriff to allow a prisoner committed to jail to be at large without an order of the court, and willful connivance at the escape of a prisoner, is not only punishable as a misdemeanor, but operates as aperpetuald is qualification from holding office. BRENNAN can apparently be indicted either for disregarding one order of the court, for taking action which was illegal without another order, or for criminal participation in a prisoner's escape. Were it possible that all three phases of his probable offense can be punished as separate offenses, the public will certainly not be disposed to complain.

THE TREASURY AND THE "RESERVE."

We have never seen any reason to change the opinion, formed on a careful examination of the facts, that the so-called "reserve" of forty-four millions of greenbacks was not lawfully within the control of the Treasury Department. Circumstances have, however, so changed since the question was first brought to public notice, that it would no longer be reasonable or just to blame the Secretary of the Treasury for acting on the view which he entertains, that the law places this sum in his hands to be used at his discretion for the current expenses of the Government. He is sustained in this position by the fact that after the matter was explicitly laid before Congress, that body deliberately declined to take action in regard to it, although it was understood that the Treasury Department would act on its own view of the case unless otherwise instructed. The department has, moreover, been to such a degree compelled to resort to the use of these notes, and it has shown in its conduct throughout the distressing period of the panic such careful adherence to the letter and spirit of the law, that it would not be right to criticise it for the exercise of a power which seems to it clearly its own, and which Congress refuses to dispute. We agree with those who think that it is most unfortunate that any room should have been left to an executive officer to imagine that he possessed such remarkable discretion. It is an evidence of the confusion into which our law-makers have fallen of late years, that they should decline to take cognizance of a case of such great importance, and should leave to inference the exercise of a power such as no free Government has ever before tolerated except in moments of extreme necessity. But since this is actually the case, is it worth while to expend our censures upon the executive officer, who is undoubtedly acting conscientiously, reserving none for the legislative body that takes so loose and dangerous a course as Congress has taken in this matter?

And it is to be remembered that the Secretary now asks Congress to definitely regulate the use of the reserve. In his annual report he says: "In view of the uncertainty which exists in public sentiment as to the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue United States notes in excess of the minimum, and the conflict of opinion as to the policy of doing so, conceding that he has that right under the law, I respectfully recommend that Congress shall set these questions at rest by a distinct enactment." This Congress ought to do. The Secretary points out, what experience has taught plainly enough, that unless this is done—unless his power over the reserve is limited, and the manner in which it shall be used clearly defined—he will constantly be subjected to pressure first from one side and then from the other, at one time for expansion, at another for contraction. He asks that the reserve, if authorized by law, be devoted solely to the ordinary demands of the Treasury, and for the redemption of the fractional notes, "the amount so issued to be returned to the reserve as soon as the condition of the Treasury shall warrant it."

That the Secretary should be allowed a reserve to meet transient emergencies is but the dictate of common sense. The receipts of the Treasury and the demands upon it are, of course, generally to be determined nearly enough, but they cannot always be calculated exactly, and it is absurd in a business of such dimensions to suppose that a cash reserve can be dispensed with. As long as the only substitute for cash we have is United States notes, the reserve must be in these. Whether the reserve should be taken from the $356,000,000, which is the amount fixed by the law as read by the Senate Finance Committee, or whether it should be taken from the $400,000,000 which Mr. RICHARDSON believes to be the maximum allowed, it is quite plain that it must be taken. It is equally plain that it should be limited to the uses designated by the Secretary, and required to be faithfully called in as fast as that is possible, as the Secretary also recommends. "As it ought not to be the business of the Treasury Department," says the report, "to increase and diminish the amount of legal-tender notes from time to time, according to the condition of the money market, and for the sole purpose of affecting that market, I think it would be unwise to authorize the reserve to be issued, except for the purpose and in the manner which I have suggested." In this the Secretary is clearly right, and we hope Congress will at an early day take his recommendations into consideration.

A NUT FOR SPIRITUALISTS.

After a lapse of twenty-four years, Rochester promises to become once more a centre of attraction to investigators of spiritual phenomena. In 1849, what is known as modern spiritualism may be said to have had its chief start in that historic city. The Fox sisters, after having "raised" the spirit of a murdered peddler from the malarious atmosphere of a cellar at Hydesville, Arcadia Township, Wayne County, N. Y., proceeded to Rochester, as they asserted, by spiritual advice, and opened public *séances* at Corinthian Hall. A committee of respectable citizens was appointed to inquire as to the nature of certain noises which were heard by the audience, and a report was rendered to the effect that, although a thorough inquiry had been instituted, it had been found impossible to discover the source of the noises. This was accepted by thousands of persons at the time as proof positive that the spirits of the departed might, under favorable conditions, return to earth and do unlimited table-turning, "stamping," and bell-ringing. The FOXES, having thus cunningly acquired a reputation for wonderful "mediumship," were enabled to visit the principal cities in the country, and to draw a considerable amount of gold into their purses. A few years subsequently, mysterious noises were heard at a house in the vicinity of Rochester, but they were soon forgotten, the curiosity and astonishment produced by the FOXES elsewhere having proved the greater attraction. But now that the fame of these "girls" has been so thoroughly eclipsed by other "mediums," the American Spiritualists may find it profitable to make use of some "manifestations" which are said to be at present in full operation at the residence of Mrs. GASCOIGNE, in the townland of Chili, within a short distance of Corinthian Hall. We have it on the authority of the Rochester *Union* that Mrs. GASCOIGNE, "with her family, consisting of herself, her son, twelve years of age, and several smaller children, have been driven to the very brink of despair by the nightly occurrence of the most terrible noises during many months."

Some years ago, it appears that the mysterious mansion at Chili became the property of a person, the initial of whose name has only been published by the *Union*. He made it his residence, and, for a reason which has not been explained, took Mrs. GASCOIGNE into his service as housekeeper. In this capacity she continued down to about five or six months ago, when Mr. A. died, leaving her in possession of his effects. For a few nights after his demise, "the stillness of death reigned." Scarcely an entire week had passed, however, when Mrs. GASCOIGNE'S repose was disturbed by "the familiar footsteps" of the deceased. At first, she, of course, thought it was fancy, and tried to compose herself to sleep, but it was no use. She distinctly heard the creaking of the door of the room which had formerly been occupied by A., and presently she was still further alarmed by the bed-slats, which seemed to yield to the pressure of a human body. Then she heard what seemed to her like sounds that would be produced by a person engaged in the act of putting on tight boots. As soon as the last stamp was given to the floor a noise was made as if somebody was ascending the stairs. On the following night the manifestations were more varied. The chairs and tables in the parlor were tossed about rather freely, and at certain intervals "a single whistle, of an apparently human voice, shrill and distinct," was heard by every person in the house. Mrs. GASCOIGNE adds, that night after night a little dog which had belonged to the deceased responds to the whistle in the most eager manner, but never gives evidence of seeing anything. To these singular pranks, doubtless lest they should become monotonous, the "ghost" very often adds the more exciting one of snatching the bed-covering, with lightning quickness, from the almost paralyzed body of the twelve-year old GASCOIGNE. Four men, neighbors of the GASCOIGNES, it seems, have repeatedly undertaken to solve the mystery. One of the number states positively that a form, which in every respect resembled Mr. A. in the flesh, on one occasion passed before him as he lay upon a lounge. He immediately jumped up, and had just begun to propound a number of questions, when "the spectre, if such it were, soon disappeared." Mrs. GASCOIGNE remains in the house by the advice of counsel, for the purpose of making good her claim to it in law. Otherwise, she declares she would prefer to gather her children around her, and take shelter in a barn.

Surely facts like these cannot be allowed to go uninvestigated. The peddler's depressed spirit in the Arcadian cellar, as material for an "excitement," was as nothing compared with the whistles, clothes-snatchings, and boot-pullings of this Chili ghost. The opportunity afforded for a revival at Rochester of the scenes of 1849 is decidedly tempting, and we shall be very much surprised if it is not taken advantage of. Moreover, it would be doing a kindly service to a much-afflicted family to relieve it of the presence of one of the most trying of annoyances.

TRUSTING TO LUCK.

The fuller details which have come to hand of the sinking of the *Ville du Havre*, though painful in the extreme, are not without a certain consolation. All accounts agree in describing the courage and resignation of the passengers as wonderful. The women knelt and prayed upon the deck or clung together in a last embrace, calmly awaiting the awful change. The clergymen on board, Catholic and Protestant, went from group to group, administering the comforts of religion. Numerous touching incidents are related to show the serenity with which most of the passengers faced their doom. Judge PECKHAM admonished those about him, "since they must die, to die bravely." A daughter comforted her mother by telling her that "it was but a moment's struggle and they would be safe in heaven." Even in that period of supreme agony there were instances of consideration and generous helpfulness which do honor to human nature. One passenger relates that, having flung himself into the water at the first alarm, he swam back to the sinking ship and called out for a life-preserver. One was immediately thrown to him. Another, while clinging to a plank, observed a swimmer pass him with two life-preservers. He asked for one of them, and his request was at once complied with.

Touches like this relieve a little the darkness of the catastrophe, though they cannot much diminish its painfulness. This is rather increased as it becomes daily more evident that all these lives were sacrificed to the neglect of proper precaution, which was not the singular sin of the *Ville du Havre* or its owners, but the common fault, apparently, of all ocean steam-ships to-day. Capt. SURMONT states in his report that he sailed from New-York with a complement of 135 passengers and 178 officers and crew, 313 in all. He was provided with eight boats, six of which "were capable of carrying *about* 210 persons, and the other two 40." That is to say, 313 persons were sent to sea in the *Ville du Havre* with provision in the way of boats for the safety of but 250 of them, in case of shipwreck. Under the most favorable circumstances, even supposing that all the boats had been properly availed of, sixty-three persons would still have had to look for other means of rescue. That these sixty-three unfortunates would have come from the passengers and not from the crew is hardly doubtful, in the light of experience and of actual events. Besides, all our experience of shipwreck goes to show that the full number of boats can scarcely ever be counted on. Either there is no time to launch them all, or, in launching them, one or two, from the natural haste and agitation of the moment, are swamped or crushed. In the case of the *Ville du Havre*, both causes operated, so that of her eight boats but two actually got away. And these, says Mr. RUDOLPH WITTHAUS, who, from his published letter, we should take to be a most intelligent and trustworthy witness, were "at once filled entirely with sailors and firemen." This, it will be seen, goes to corroborate the more doubtful testimony of the crew of the *Loch Earn*, and tallies with the statements of Mr. BISHOP, another passenger.

We see, then, that 63 persons sailed in the *Ville du Havre*, for whom the company expressly omitted to furnish any safeguard in the way of boats, and at least twice, or judging by the event, thrice that number, for whom, on all reasonable computation, the boats would probably be insufficient. What resources had they to depend on? Cork life-preservers, so called, stored, as usual, in places where they were almost sure to be inaccessible when needed. Mr. WITTHAUS saw a man—who proved to be M. BARBAZON, of the Belgian Legation—"hammering at the taffrail with a capstan-bar, and on looking closer saw that he was trying to get a life-preserver loose." Mr. BELKNAP "had broken all the blades of his pocket-knife in trying to cut loose another one." Both of these gentlemen, as well as Mr. WITTHAUS himself, probably owed their lives to the lucky accident of the latter's finding a sailor's knife sticking in a sheath of the flag-staff, where he remembered to have seen it a few days before, certainly a most remarkable and fortuitous occurrence. Probably not one in ten of the passengers knew where to look for a life-preserver, unless it may be those in their state-rooms, which, in the first confusion of the alarm, they would never think of getting, and for which, once on deck, they were unable to return. Many, it is quite likely, did not even know a life-preserver when they saw it, and evidently when they did would have been unable to make use of those so securely lashed on deck.

And this was absolutely all the provision made on the *Ville du Havre* for 63 of its company—a few bunches of cork tied fast about the deck or hid away below, and just twelve minutes in a sinking ship to find them first and after that to find means of cutting them loose. Is it any wonder that only 87 were saved, and that of these 59 were of the officers and crew? We say this not in any disparagement to the officers saved, some of whom, at least appear to have acted creditably; nor do we wish to cast reflections upon the Transatlantic Company, except for a want of foresight, which all the companies appear to share. As we have said before, they go upon the principle that safety is certain, and disaster only a contingency. They provide boats for two-thirds of their passengers as a man insures his house for two-thirds of its value. But human lives are not as houses, and every steam-ship which crosses the ocean ought to be fitted out and run as though shipwreck were certain on every voyage. Such a hypothesis would be by no means too gross a violation of probability, and then we should not have men breaking their pocket-knives over life-preservers while the vessel was going down, or scores of women and children perishing miserably for lack of means to keep afloat but for a quarter of an hour. One of the rescued passengers who was lucky enough to secure the kitchen rack saw a yard float by him, to which twenty persons were clinging. One after another they dropped off till when the boat reached them but two remained. Mr. WAITE, seated astride a plank, held two children till, exhausted, he was compelled to let them go. A husband supported his wife till she was drawn into a boat, and then sank himself within reach of rescue. Who can doubt that one or two life-rafts would have saved the greater portion of those that many households in Europe and America are now mourning in such bitter grief?

It is time that these matters should be properly regulated by law. It should be settled by competent authority, and after careful investigation, what are the best appliances for saving life at sea, and then no ship should be allowed to leave port without the regulated provision for the safety of every soul on board. Until this is done, we may look for repetitions at any time of the *Ville du Havre* disaster.

MR. DRUMMOND'S NEW MAP.

Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, has just published a map of the United States and Territories, which, for accuracy of detail and fresh and practical information, is the best publication of the kind ever made. It is compiled from the very latest surveys, and in some of its features it has no equal. The usual small detail has been dropped, for the purpose of showing all the township surveys. Every detached survey, even of a single township, is thus located; the correct location and boundary of all Indian reservations is given for the first time; the leading reservations made under treaty provisions are referred to by the act and page of the statute which records them; all the military reservations are correctly located, and the offices of the Surveyors General and Law Registers and Receivers are given; all land grant railroads, completed or in progress, and nearly every other leading line is accurately traced, and canals and light-houses are also indicated. In point of topography, the latest explorations and surveys were availed of, and numerous corrections made. Shoshone Lake, for instance, which was always supposed to be the source of one of the main tributaries of the Missouri River, is now known to be the source of the Snake River, a tributary of the Columbia. This map was designed by the Commissioner to afford the largest amount of practical information, free from unimportant detail, and an inspection of the work shows that he has accomplished his purpose.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 22.—Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, received a telegram on Saturday evening from Fort Laramie stating that several parties of Indians were killing stock in the vicinity of Scott's Bluffs and Horse Creek, situated about ninety miles north of the Union Pacific Railroad from Sidney. He immediately issued orders to the commandants at Fort Laramie and Sidney barracks to send scouting parties out after these Indians to scout the country on and between Lawrence Fork and Scott's Bluffs.

A LABOR DEMONSTRATION IN CINCINNATI.

GEN. SAM. CARY MAKES A SPEECH ON HIS SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 22.—About 1,000 working men participated in the demonstration here to-day. They were attended by about as many more, and were preceded by a band of music and other evidences of extreme poverty! They bore standards with the inscriptions, "Down with Bristol," "Down with Tripp," "Down with Lewis and Bricknell." The first two men they wanted down are the Street Commissioner and City Engineer, and the others are obnoxious members of the Board of Improvements. The Mayor refused to give them audience, and told them to send a committee to him. Gen. Sam. Cary made them a speech before they started. After cautioning them against violence, and telling them that he thought the City Government should give them enough to live on, he continued:

The evils of which you complain are not confined to Cincinnati, but they exist everywhere in our country, and the remedy is not immediate. It can only be effected by the Government of the United States. The cause of this distress is the want of money. At the close of the war we had a circulation of over one thousand millions, and this was confined to the Northern States. The South had no money, and we had no railroad through the vast Territories between us and the Pacific. The area of circulation has since been indefinitely increased, while the circulating medium has been reduced nearly one-half. For all practical purposes there are not $10 per head of money in the United States. Little finished England has $17 per head, and France has $27 per head. The policy of the Government has been to convert the legal-tender circulation into interest-bearing bonds, with the insane idea that specie payments could thereby be secured. If Hamilton County had her full share of all the coin in the United States, it would not have paid the taxes due on Saturday last, and, if paid, there would not be a dollar in any man's pocket to-day, rich or poor. A debtor country cannot maintain specie payments, and it is idle to think of it. Many saw in the future the state of things that now exist. Without claiming the gift of prophecy or anything more than ordinary common sense, I told you many times, continued the speaker, five years ago, that ruin to the working classes, and prostration of all the business interests of the country, was certain at no distant day under the financial policy of the Government. With the unanimous approval of the National Labor Union, I introduced a thoroughly-matured bill into Congress with the view of preventing this state of things. It is proposed to make gold in law what it is in fact, a mere commodity, and provided for the issue by Government of an absolute money. Not promise-to-pay coin—"good for all purposes, receivable for all debts, public and private," the withdrawal of all national bank notes, the redemption and legal-tender money of bonds as they matured; providing for the conversion of the legal tender into bonds drawing three per cent., and reconvertible into legal tenders at the pleasure of the holder. This measure would have secured an ample circulating medium, while its conversion at all times into interest-bearing bonds would prevent a redundant circulation. If this plan, approved and indorsed by the National Labor Union, had been carried out there would not have been a man in the country to-day unemployed who was able and willing to work. The interest of the moneyed class was against this measure. The less money the better for those who have it. The national banks representing the bond-holding class wished to furnish the circulating medium and their influence was omnipotent. The result is what we see to-day, and the bottom is not yet reached.

Frank Hruza, an Austrian International, and Vice President of the demonstration, read in German a constitution and series of by-laws for the government of the International Society. Secretary John Korff made another of his characteristic wild clamorings against oppression, &c. The animus of the demonstration may be seen from the call: "Working men, arouse! Let the tyrants, Bristol, Bicknell, Tupp, and Lewis, learn to respect you. Let thdm see by your numbers that their action is condemed, and that your condemnation shall be visited on them. When next you are called to use the elective franchise, discriminate in favor of your friends."

At a meeting of the Board of Improvements, this afternoon, a schedule of prices was proposed giving laborers $1 75 per day, and was laid over till Wednesday for action.

A large meeting of German working men was held to-night. The members resolved to accept $1 75 gratefully, if given by the Board of Improvements; but, if not, that they would not work for less than $2 per day. An excited Irishman said that if he were dependent on Street Commissioner Bristol for work and had been refused, he would shoot him if he had a pistol. The sentiment was received with hearty applause.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 22.—A procession of 800 to 1,000 laboring men, mostly Germans, made a demonstration to-day by marching through the streets. They assembled in Fountain square, and sent for Gen. Samuel F. Cary, who addressed them, counselling moderation, and reminding them that capitalists and employers as well as they were suffering from hard times. The procession went to the Mayor's office, and was met by the Chief of Police as the representative of the Mayor. The speeches made were only exchanges of compliments. The representative of the procession thanked the Mayor, and denounced the other members of the Board of Improvements for lowering their daily wages.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN CHICAGO.

DEMONSTRATION BEFORE THE AUTHORITIES—NO MONEY AND NO WORK—BENEVOLENCE TIED WITH RED-TAPE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The working men out of employment to the number of 6,000 or 8,000 assembled at an early hour this evening and marched through the streets to the vicinity of the City Hall, while their special committee was before the Common Council. Speeches were made to the crowd from several stands. Some of the speakers were inclined to give good advice, and counseled forbearance on the part of non-laboring classes, but a majority have urged them in a highly inflammatory style. In the meantime the committee entered the council chamber, and when their presence was made known, business was suspended, and they were invited to state their grievances. The Chairman of the committee said he came at the earnest request of thousands of suffering poor people to ask of the City Fathers bread for the hungry, clothing for the naked, and houses for the homeless. He said it was not the intention of the vast crowd, whose manager he was, to make any disturbance, but, in the name of humanity, they demanded help. He then presented a series of resolutions adopted at the Sunday meeting. Speeches were made by several Aldermen, and finally the wishes of the working men were referred to the regular Finance Committee, together with the Mayor and a special committee of nine, to deliberate in joint session with the working men's committee. Before the committee retired, Mayor Colvin addressed them a few remarks. He had no doubt that there were many suffering families in city, and he promised to do all in his power to give them speedily relief. He counseled them to act with moderation, and in conclusion said that while the city was at the present time out of money, negotiations were pending by which they would be able to raise six or eight hundred thousand dollars before the end of the week. Notwithstanding the great crowd in the streets there was hardly any noise, and certainly there was no demonstration calculated to terrify our citizens. Perhaps the presence of 400 policemen and a battery of artillery had a quieting effect on the procession.

It is believed that the end is not yet. Hundreds of men, women, and children are suffering. The Relief and Aid Society have about six hundred thousand dollars, but it is bound up with red tape. The poor people will starve while the Relief Society are investigating and reporting. The poor say they are willing to work, but there is no work. They want bread, but they have no money. An endeavor will be made to solve the terrible question to-morrow. The Joint Committee are to hold a meeting at 2 o'clock.

THE CHICAGO CITY TREASURER'S CASE—THE NEW CONTROLLER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The endeavor on the part of David A. Gage, late City Treasurer, to place his property, personal and real, in the hands of the city to make good his defalcations, is to be estopped by one of his creditors. It appears that Mr. Gage is indebted for various amounts to several gentlemen, one of whom intends, so it is said, to commence proceedings at once to throw the ex-treasurer in bankruptcy. This will compel the city to take its chances and prove up its demand the same as other creditors. It will doubtless prove annoying to Mr. Gage's bondsmen, who have hoped his attempt to shield them from loss would be satisfactory the Mayor and Councilmen.

Hon. S. S. Hoys, recently appointed and confirmed as Controller, will shortly resign his office; at least rumor says as much. He pleads ill-health as his reason for his step, but it is believed he is prompted to it by a fear that the present crisis may last indefinitely, and he may lose his reputation if he retains the office. He is like many other good citizens, somewhat dissatisfied with the present Finance Committee, the Chairman of which, as well as one or two other members, are open to criticism as deep designers and plotters.

BALL OF MORTON COMMANDERY.

Morton Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar celebrated their semi-centennial anniversary of the foundation of the body by a reception and ball last night at the Academy of Music. The affair, from commencement to finish, was a most complete success.

Although the vast auditorium of the Academy was filled with people from parquet to ceiling, yet at no time was the floor so uncomfortably crowded as to make dancing either impossible or even disagreeable, as so often occurs in the large reunions that take place at the Academy of Music.

The decorations of the interior of the Academy were most appropriate and tasteful. They were as follows: At the rear of the stage was raised the legend, wrought in variegated flowers, "Morton Commandery," edged with a border also of flowers. At either side of this were the figures 1823 and 1873, the former representing the year in which the commandery was founded. In the centre of these was placed a large figure 4, being the number of the commandery, with a cross at either side wrought in crimson flowers. These decorations, which presented a very charming effect, were all composed of small bouquets which were so arranged that they could be taken down and presented to the ladies as soon as the ball opened and their place be occupied by a medallion of brilliantly-illuminated gas-jets. At the extreme rear of the stage was a handsome painting representing a scene in Palestine, with an encampment of Knights Templar in the distance. Over the main body of the stage were four pendant gas chandeliers, which added to the brilliancy of the scene and the effect produced by the insignia, banners and paraphernalia of the order which were displayed in different parts of the stage. In front of the boxes, and lining the stage on either side, were placed handsome vases of flowers. Grafulla's Dance and Promenade Band (consisting of 100 pieces) furnished the music of the evening, which, it need scarcely be said, was excellent, and greatly contributed to the general enjoyment.

The great event of the evening was, of course, the drill of the Knights, who performed their evolutions with credit to themselves and to the gratification of the spectators. Their evolutions consisted in the formation of squares, triangles, crosses, triple triangles, and other Masonic emblems, as well as marching and manœuvring in open and close column. Owing to the comparatively small space allowed by the dimensions of the platform, only sixty-five Knights took part in the drill. The officers are as follows: Commander, Eminent Sir Albert G. Goodall; Sir George Smith, Generalissimo; Sir Oliver G. Brady, Captain General; Sir Wm. F. Costenbader, Prelate; Sir Charles H. Housley, Senior Warden; Sir David B. Howell, Junior Warden; Sir Josiah Shove, Treasurer; Sir Stephen R. Gardner, Recorder; Sir John Millar, Standard Bearer; Sir John D. Hadley, Sword Bearer; Sir Charles Esty, Warder; Sir William V. Babcock, 3d Guard; Sir James D. Smith, 2d Guard; Sir Jeremiah S. Baker, 1st Guard; Sir Johnston Fountain, Sentinel.

After the drill had been concluded the general company were admitted to the floor, and the usual formality of the opening march was gone through, after which the programme of dances was proceeded with and carried out to its end with great zest. Among those present were:

Eminent Sir Elwood E. Thorne Commander, Sir Henry V. Myers, Geno; Sir Geo. W. Shalles, Captain General; Eminent Sir John F. Baldwin, Ex't Prelate; Sir John A. Gregier, Senior Warden; Sir J. V. B. Green, Junior Warden; Sir John C. Boak, Treasurer; Sir Thos. S. Crump, Recorder; Sir Augustus S. Pierce, Standard Bearer; Sir W. H. Long, Sword Bearer; Sir S. H. Talbot, First Guard; Sir J. M. Layman, Second Guard; Sir Otto Meyer, Third Guard; Sir J. H. Bodley, Warder; Sir Geo. Butler, Sentinel of the Palestine Commandery; Sir W. H. Hooper, General; Sir William H. Lent, Recorder; Sir H. B. Mann, St. John No. 4; R. Sir Charles Hubbert, Sir Geo. E. Reilly, of the Philadelphia Commandery No. 2; R. Eminent Henry Clay Preston, Past Eminent Commander of New-York; Gen. Rome, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of New-York State; John S. Perry, Grand Treasurer of the Commandery of New-York; Eminent Sir Knight J. T. Conover, Past Eminent Commander; G. F. Kilsby, of the De Witt Clinton Commandery; Eminent Sir Knight Batty, of Clinton Commandery; Eminent Sir-Knight Charles Ickman, of De Witt Clinton Commandery; Right Eminent Commander W. H. Mellhenny, of New-Jersey; Right Eminent Grand Recorder McCoy, of New-York; Eminent Commander Hamilton, of Allegheny, Pittsburg; Eminent Commander Rowan, of Hugh de Paine Commandery, of Jersey City; Eminent Commander Fleming, of Columbia Commandery New-York; Very Eminent J. C. Hopkins, Deputy Grand Commander of the United States; Grand Recorder Meyer, of Pennsylvania; Grand Recorder Corson, of New-Jersey; the Grand Captain General of Vermont; Past Grand Recorder Adolphus Andes, who took the degree of Knight Templar in 1823 with Lafayette; Past Eminent Commander Hamilton, Past Eminent Commander Jas. E. Stevenson; J. Scholes, James M. Knapp, George W. Parker, the delegation from the Allegheny Commanding No. 35; Commodore Brady, Past Grand Commander Lefferts, of New-York; delegation from St. John's Commanding No. 4, of Philadelphia; Sir Knight Smith, of Williamsport, Penn.; Past Grand Commander Blackie, of Tennessee, and many others.

The Police arrangements were under the charge of Capt. Tynan, and were admirably carried out.

OBITUARY.

SIR GILLERY PIGOTT.

Sir Gillery Pigott, whose death is announced by cable, was fourth son of the late Paynton Conant, Esq., a Hants County gentleman. The deceased was born in the town of Sherfield, in that county, in 1813, and was educated in a private school at Putney, near London. He studied law and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1839, and went the Oxford circuit. He was appointed a Sarjeant at Law, with patent of precedence, in 1856, and was Recorder of Hereford. From October, 1860, to October, 1863, he represented the town of Reading in the House of Commons, and acted with the Liberal Party. At the date last named he was promoted to a Judgeship in the Court of Exchequer, and received the honor of Knighthood.

MR. WILLIAM HARRIS.

Wm. Harris, for many years the most prominent fur dealer in Baltimore, died at his residence yesterday, aged ninety-two years. He was a native of Russia, but came to the United States sixty years ago, and was associated with the Hudson Bay Fur Company, and an intimate friend of John Jacob Astor, of New-York, and Pierre Choteau, of St. Louis. He was much respected here.

THE PITTSBURG CITY OFFICIALS REBUKED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 22.—The Finance Committee made their report on the water bond investigation to the City Council this afternoon. The members of the Water Commission are charged with having been exclusively negligent and derelict in their duty in the management of their financial department, and recommend the commission to be forthwith abolished. The City Controller is, also, charged with being negligent and derelict in permitting the water bonds to be delivered and taken from his office without having demanded and received proper vouchers as required by law. The resignation of the City Controller and the members of the Water Commission were presented, and accepted.

ROBBERY OF POST OFFICE.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 22.—The Money Order Department of the Cincinnati Post Office was robbed to-day in broad daylight, by three sneak thieves, of $850 lying on a desk in envelopes. The desk was surrounded by an iron lattice which was covered with paper. Two of the thieves attracted the attention of the clerks, and a third thief extracted the bills from the packages and drew them through the lattice-work by means of an instrument resembling tweezers. The thieves escaped arrest.

A FALSE RUMOR ABOUT SHARKEY.

The report that the detectives were on the track of Sharkey is not correct. It had its origin from the fact that when the detectives were being detailed at head-quarters, on Sunday morning, for the purpose of making a raid upon a party who generally gamble on Saturday night, some one observed that he hoped they would be successful in arresting Sharkey.

WASHINGTON.

THE COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF GEN. HOWARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The House Committee on Military Affairs, in reporting a resolution recommending that the President be requested to appoint a court of inquiry consisting of five persons of superior rank in the army to Gen. Howard, to investigate the charges made against the latter, seems to have overlooked the fact that to appoint a court of such a number of persons would be a violation of the articles of war. The articles of war relative to a court of inquiry specifically provide that such a court shall be composed of three persons. If it is the desire of the House to increase the number of the proposed court, it will be necessary to introduce a concurrent resolution of both Houses, in order to prevent a violation of existing laws. The persons of superior rank to Gen. Howard who could sit in such a court are, in the order of their rank, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Schofield, and McDowell; and Brigadier Gens. Pope, Meiggs, Eaton, and Barnes, the Brigadier Generals ranking Howard only by the date of their commission.

THE CHARGES AGAINST INDIAN COMMISSIONER SMITH.

Indian Commissioner Smith returned on Saturday from St. Paul, where the charges against him were being investigated, and to-day transacted a large amount of business in his office. The commission has adjourned to meet here for the purpose of examining the maker of the charges, Mr. William Welch, who failed to appear in person at St. Paul. The commission is determined to furnish every facility and opportunity to Mr. Welch to make good his allegations. Their report will not be submitted until Mr. Welch's testimony is obtained.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES UPON RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

The answer of the Treasury Department to the Senate resolution, requesting information relative to the amount of money expended upon railways and canals by the Government since 1839, will contain some unexpected facts. It will show that, aside from the millions expended to aid the construction of the Pacific Railroads, upward of $25,000,000 have been expended upon railroads and canals since that date. Most of these expenditures have been made in the Western States.

TRIAL OF AN APPARATUS FOR LIGHTING STREET LAMPS.

A trial of an electric apparatus for lighting street lamps was made here to-night, with a view to its adoption by the city. The lamps for a distance of one mile on K street were lighted and extinguished instantly, several times, the apparatus turning on the gas and igniting it at the same moment.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SENATORS HITCHCOCK AND EDMUNDS.

Senator Hitchcock has addressed the following letter to Senator Edmunds, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Regretting the failure of the Senate to act prior to the holiday recess upon the bill repealing the Bankrupt law, so far at least as to "wipe out" the present oppressive feature of involuntary bankruptcy, and fearing that such failure will aggravate financial suffering, and add others to the already long list of victims, I desire to obtain your opinion of the feasibility of so amending the Bankrupt law as to make the repeal of the oppressive feature retroactive; and also your opinion as to the probability of the early passage of such amendments. Your reputation as a lawyer, and your position as Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, will give weight to your opinion, and such opinion, if affirmatively given upon each of the propositions above named, will, I think, go far to relieve public anxiety and prevent useless and oppressive litigation.

Faithfully yours, P. W. HITCHCOCK.

Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, Chairman Senate Committee on Judiciary.

Senator Edmunds replied as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have received your note of the 20th inst., and say in reply I do not profess to speak for any person but myself, of course; but, so speaking, I have no hesitation in saying that any provisions that may be made respecting the freeing of debtors into involuntary bankruptcy, and the proceedings thereupon, will, so far as my voice goes, be made retroactive in such a way that no person will gain anything by any oppressive steps toward debtors pending the consideration of the question. As all such matters relate to remedies which Congress may take away altogether if it pleases, there will be no impropriety in making any wise provision which regulates the proceedings to just ends apply to pending cases, and I feel great confidence that such will be the opinion of the Senate.

Very truly yours, GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

Hon. P. W. HITCHCOCK, United States Senate.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.

The designations of steam-ships to carry the European mails will be made about the 15th of each month for the ensuing six weeks, not six months, as was incorrectly reported yesterday.

THE SUSPENDED BANKS.

The Receiver of the Washington City Savings Bank is to-day paying twenty per cent. on deposits under and ten per cent. on sums over $50. This is the first distribution from the assets. The First National Bank, having paid thirty per cent., will in January pay another dividend, but not so large in amount.

KUKLUX CONVICTS RECOMMENDED FOR PARDON.

The Attorney General has recommended to the President for pardon the following-named persons, convicted of Kuklux conspiracy a year ago, and who are now serving terms of four, five, and eight years respectively in the Albany Penitentiary, besides being under $500 fine each, namely: Marion Fowler, William Ramsey, and John Whitlock, all of South Carolina.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander R. R. Wallace is ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Capt. Thomas G. Corbin is detached from duty as Light-house Inspector of the Fourth District, on the 1st of January, and placed on waiting orders; Commander George B. White, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to duty as Inspector of the Fourth Light-house District; Master Thomas S. Phelps, from the Kearsarge, and granted three months' sick leave; Surgeon George H. Cooke, from the Marine Rendezvous at New-York, and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon C. L. Cassin, from the Marine Rendezvous at Boston, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous at Boston; Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owen, from the Marine Rendezvous at Baltimore, and placed on waiting orders.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE EMBEZZLEMENT.

Capt. J. R. Michener, chief opener of dead letters in the Post-office Department, who was arrested last week by Special Agents McPhail and Meyers, of that department, on a charge of taking money from letters at the Dead Letter Office, was, to-day, after a further hearing before Commissioner J. J. Johnson, held for the action of the Grand Jury.

CURRENCY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $948,647; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $32,545,000; coin, $86,451,029; including coin certificates, $31,083,500; outstanding legal tenders, $378,194,962.

NAVIGATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 22.—Dispatches to-night from above show that the Upper Hudson is filled with new ice, and that the ferry-boats experience great difficulty in getting through. All reports indicate a storm.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Commissioner Barkley telegraphs from Schenectady to-day: "Eleven boats have just passed here, towed by the steam-tug Champion, and twenty-two pairs of horses. The ice is very heavy, and they are getting along with much difficulty. The tug Vail, with five boats, is six miles west of here, and the tug Medden is at Sprakers with ten boats, all coming east.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Dec. 22.—Thomas Pinkham and Timothy McKenny got into a dispute last night at Great Island, Harpswell, during which Pinkham stabbed McKenny in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound, but he may recover. Pinkham is nearly seventy years of age, but of great physical strength, and is said to be a hard character. McKenny is a young man, about twenty years of age.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

A MOB OF IDLE 'LONGSHOREMEN IN PHILADELPHIA THREATENING AND BEATING OTHERS AT WORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—There is considerable excitement along the wharves to-day in consequence of a strike among the laborers. All the steam-ship companies had given notice that to-day they would pay only twenty cents an hour for labor. The men all struck, demanding thirty cents an hour. The American Steam-ship Company paid thirty cents in order to unload the steam-ship Pennsylvania, which arrived on Saturday, and the hands continue at work. The Clyde steam-ship Company have obtained men at twenty cents. The strikers seemed determined to force the men working at the lower rate to join the strikers. They collected in a crowd, and marched along Delaware avenue, to-day, stopping at each wharf where men were at work; and, where persuasion failed, threats were made to compel the men to join them. Failing at Clyde's wharves, the rabble continued up Race street wharf; here they found stevedores unloading sugar from a schooner from the West Indies at the new rate. They failed to induce the men to stop work, and vented their rage in beating one of the men, and in cutting a rope which held a hogshead of sugar suspended in air. It went with a terrific crash down into the hold of the vessel, but fortunately without injuring any one. The Police appeared and the strikers moved on. Above Vine street they found an English ship unloading, and were successful in compelling the stevedores engaged upon it to stop work. At the Windsor Wharves they found a number of men at work, and, failing to intimidate them, they commenced an assault. In the midst of the ensuing turmoil a squad of policemen appeared and dispersed the rioters and arrested about a dozen, who were locked up.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The Republican City Executive Committee met, to-day, to take action regarding the Spring election under the new Constitution, and resolved to make a registration of voters on the second Tuesday in January, and to hold primary elections on the third Tuesday of the same month.

At the request of the City Council, the City Solicitor has prepared an opinion for that body, which will be presented at the meeting to-morrow, concerning the new Constitution and election next February. After reciting the article which provides for the election, and referring to the schedule providing that the new Constitution shall go into effect after the first of next year, the Solicitor states that he finds no exception in the latter in regard to the municipal election. He is of opinion that the election for all city officers whose terms expire during the coming year should be held in February next.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—At Sacramento, to-day, the joint convention voted for Senator for the short term as follows: Hager, 44; Shafter, 22; Cole, 6; Haight, 15; Phelps, 7. There were seven absentees. It is not likely there will be an election until after the holidays, to which time the Legislature will probably adjourn.

ARREST OF YOUNG INCENDIARIES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Five or six boys, ranging from fifteen to eighteen years of age, have been arrested in Schenectady on a charge of incendiarism. Some five or six fires recently occurring are attributed to them. The last arrest was made last night.

GIVE WHAT IS WANTED—WHERE TO GET IT.

Old Prob. has got the weather out of order, and we are to have a deluge of rain instead of our usual dose of frost. Everybody likes to give and get presents at Christmas time, but the trouble is to give and get exactly what is needed. These hard times people count their bills in dismay and are more sorely puzzled than ever. Let all such take counsel of Old Prob. and common sense, and give their friends umbrellas.

Such gifts are constant reminders of the giver—companions in rain or shine; and if you get yours at Isaac Smith's Son & Co.'s, No. 405 Broadway, you will find the quality excellent and the price moderate. A good silk umbrella can be purchased, for $3 50, and the London style, with gold cup and in silk case, for $6. There are no presents like umbrellas, especially in such Christmas weather as now, and Isaac Smith's Son & Co.'s, No. 405 Broadway, (near Canal street.) is the place to buy them.—*Evening Mail.*

CHRISTMAS CHIMES.

How many people did you ever see who were pleased with their French clocks?

Do not be tempted by low prices or auction sales to purchase a clock of attractive exterior, but whose interior is full of all manner of lying and deceit, but go to No. 581 Broadway and buy from the American Clock Company a Seth Thomas mantel clock, equal in appearance to the best European work, and which will tell time truthfully.—*Evening Mail.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Chocolat Menier—Menier's Cocoa.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. MENIER'S COCOA FOR BREAKFAST. Depot No. 45 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Refractory Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE SUBDUES.—*Advertisement.*

The Filthy and Infectious "Sponge Pad" Truss has yielded to the Elastic Truss, at No. 683 Broadway, which holds the rupture comfortably till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

EYE-GLASSES AND SPECTACLES to strengthen and improve the sight; opera, field, and marine glasses of extraordinary power. SEMMONS, Optician, No. 687 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS in beautiful patterns, at reduced prices for the holidays. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & CO., No. 744 Broadway, New-York, sell for $3 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

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If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

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THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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$500 Reward for an Incurable Case.—DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. Particulars in pamphlet around bottle.

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MARRIED.

MANNY—HOWORTH.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Dec 20, 1873, by Rev. Wm. Nelson McVicker, of Holy Trinity Church, C. OTTO MANNY, of Yonkers, N. Y., to LIZZIE B. HOWORTH, of Boston, Mass.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

BETTS.—At Brooklyn, Eastern District, Sunday morning, Dec. 21, MAGGIE H., wife of the late Thomas Betts, and youngest daughter of the late Edward Smylie, of this City.
Funeral will take place from Christ Church, Bedford av., (Rev. Dr. Partridge's,) on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CHETWOOD.—In this City, Dec. 20, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William G. Bull, HENRIETTA EDWARDS CHETWOOD, daughter of the late Hon. William Chetwood, of Elizabeth, N. J.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COE.—On the 20th December inst., at Westfield, N. J., Rev. PHILEMON E. COE, in the 58th year of his age.

DUMONT.—On Saturday evening, the 20th inst., of pneumonia, ROBERT S., eldest son of Robert and Mary B. Dumont, in the 39th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner 47th st. and Madison av., on Tuesday at 3 P. M.

EVERDELL.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 20, MARY BANKER, widow of William Everdell, in the 79th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, Dec. 23, at 10:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 135 East 71st st.

FOX.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 20, Mrs. MARIA FOX, in the 83d year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, George Wait, corner of 16th st. and Avenue B, Bergen Point, N. J., on Tuesday, 23d December, at 3:30 P. M. Central Railroad of New-Jersey trains from foot of Liberty street, New-York.

HATCH.—On Sunday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M., CHARLOTTE B., beloved wife of Rufus Hatch, in the 39th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church on Tuesday, Dec., 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery. A special train will be in readiness after the services.

HANFORD.—On Monday, Dec. 22, GEORGE F., only son of George F. and Emma L. Hanford, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 8 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 28 East 128th st., on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock.

HILTON.—On the 22d inst., in New-Jersey, JOHN HILTON, of New Canal st., aged 85, for many years a member of Forsyth Street M. E. Church.
Notice of funeral services hereafter.

MINOT.—Dec. 22, at Passaic, WILLIAM H. MINOT, aged 33 years.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Richard Post, Esq., Passaic. Train leaves foot of Chambers st. at 1:45 P. M.

McMARTIN.—At Rome, Italy, on the 9th of October last, PETER McMARTIN, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.
A funeral service will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

POLLOCK.—At Mount Vernon, on Sunday evening, Dec. 21, MARY A., widow of the late Edward Pollock, in the 69th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family, and of her son Alexander, and sons-in-law Andrew Fletcher and John P. Samiss, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Mount Vernon on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon Depot to meet the 10 A. M. New-Haven train for New-York. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood. Carriages in waiting at Forty-second Street Depot, at 1 P. M., to meet train for Mount Vernon.

REID.—At Anaheim, Los Angeles County, Cal., GEORGE PARK REID, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 35 years.

SCHENCK.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 21, SARAH, wife of John W. Schenck.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 41 West 33d st.

VREELAND.—On Sunday, the 21st., NICHOLAS VREELAND aged 85 years.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 2:30 P. M., from Communipaw av., Jersey City Heights, N. J., (late Bergen.)

WARNER.—In this City, on the 20th inst., GEORGE H. WARNER, aged 69 years.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His relative and friends are respectfully invited at attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

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To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of the sea-weed, of which it is composed, mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so, free of charge, at his principal office, corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia.

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Send quickly to SISTER ELLEN, No. 304 Mulberry st., and specify whether for the House and Day Nursery childrens' tree, or for the Sunday-school tree, or for the dinner.

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"*That makes us* (ALL) *at once inclin'd*
"*To think his* KNOWLEDGE *much too much*
"*For our attainment, too,* BY TOUCH."

Such is the talk of those who *doubt*
The truth of facts they read about;
But *we* who *know* BRENTANO, know,
If *once* he *says* a thing, 'tis *so!*
He tells us that we ALL possess
A *sense* in touch, which (more or less)
A sort of "second sight" supplies—
As good as spectacles for eyes.
With very many people, though,
The *touch* is merely "*touch and go.*"
Their fingers never long remain
On *any* book—and so, the brain
They cannot *cultivate*, you see,
Up to BRENTANO's high degree!
BRENTANO *knows* it—knows it *well*,
And knows the books he has to sell.
He never recommends the worst,
But always shows *the best at first.*
Then, to facilitate the sale,
He tells his truly *touching* tale—
CALL'D
"TOUCH IS QUITE,
However slight,
(In any light,)
AS GOOD AS SIGHT."
[BRENTANO's *right!*]
And those who haven't heard it, may
Be pleas'd to read it *here*, to-day:
For, ev'ry word of it, we know,
Is fairly given down below.
"NUNQUAM DORMIO."

BRENTANO has accomplish'd MUCH!
His daily practice, too, is *such*,
That *now* he knows
What few suppose—
He knows CONTENTS *of* BOOKS *by* TOUCH!
Can even tell, (on *touching*,) whether
The bindings are of cloth, or leather,
Or imitation altogether!
Can baffle all attempts [so vain]
To puzzle him concerning "grain"
Or "texture"—for his practice makes
Him armor-proof against mistakes!
With *common* bindings, well as *rich*,
His delicate manipulation
Is such, he tells you "which is which,"
Without the slightest hesitation!
But why express the least surprise?
The scientists—the *truly wise*—
And all who think and theorize—
And students, who philosophize—
And mediums, who advertise—
(Authorities we can't despise,)
Say "*faculty of vision lies*
As deep in digits as in eyes;
And knowledge goes to finger-tips
Before it flows from tongue and lips."
All which is *just as true* as *clear.*
'Tis no uncommon thing to hear
A person say—addressing friends,
(Before he shows
Them *all* he knows,
And *could* disclose,)
"*I have it at my fingers' ends!*"
And *there*, we say it with *persistence*,
Book-knowledge has its first existence!
But, though the privilege of ALL,
The *sense* of *touch* is often small,
And only felt in one direction;
BRENTANO has it to *perfection!!!*
BRENTANO's *touch*,
Indeed, is *such*,
We cannot here refrain from telling
It aids him, constantly, in "SELLING!"
Of *that* GREAT ART he's *thorough master*,
And none can "run" a business *faster!*
His labors never seem to tire him,
And all his best of friends admire him.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Dec. 22, but for to-day auctions are announced as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 24.1 by 90, known as No. 221 East Broadway and No. 290 Clinton street, the property being located on the south-east corner of the streets named. The building has a store on the first floor which is rented at the rate of $800 per annum, and there is a small brick stable on the the premises fronting on Clinton street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the three-story, high-stoop brick house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, No. 260 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 182 feet east of Eighth avenue, house 40 feet deep.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Keilley, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 19 West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 364.2 feet west of Fifth avenue, lot 20.10 by 98.9.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale Wm. S. Keilley, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue, lot 25 by 102.2.

By Wilson H. Blackwell, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house and lot on East Forty-third street, south side, 159 feet east of Madison avenue, lot 28 by 101.10.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 20, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

West Houston street, Nos. 188 and 190, one iron and brick factory and workshop, five stories, 50 by 70 by 119; S. J. Wray, owner.

East Thirtieth street, No. —, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 28 by 41; Wm. Arras, owner.

Broadway, west side, 61 feet north of Forty-first street, one first-class Ohio freestone-front hotel, eight stories in height, 89 by 99.11 by 92 by 124.8; Geo. Ross, owner; estimated cost of erection, $220,000.

Baxter street, east side, 48 feet north of Worth street, five brick tenements, each five stories, 18.8 by 24.6 by 50 by 72; Nicholas Haas, owner.

Eighth avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Forty-seventh street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 65 by 75; Fred. Schuck, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the nine buildings above enumerated, $334,000.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 76 Chatham street, unsafe chimneys; Andrew Bleakley, owner.

No. 41 Duane street, unsafe rear wall, &c.; A. T. Stewart, owner.

Second avenue, building south-west corner One Hundred and Twentieth street, unsafe north-east corner; James O'Shea, owner.

No. 197 Bowery, unsafe chimneys; Karl Klein, owner.

No. 75 Essex street, unsafe chimneys; A. H. Stevens, owner.

No. 727 East Ninth street, unsafe front and rear area walls; Mary Ann Barry, owner.

No. 725 East Ninth street, unsafe front wall; James Locke, owner.

Lexington avenue, building south-west corner Ninety-second street, unsafe chimneys; Sidney E. Morse, owner.

No. 48 East Thirteenth street, unsafe chimneys; James W. Wilson, agent.

No. 56 East Thirteenth street; unsafe chimneys; James W. Wilson, agent.

No. 514 Grand street, unsafe chimneys; Matthew Daly, owner.

No. 353 Bowery, unsafe balustrade; Mrs. Schultz, owner.

No. 397 Bowery, unsafe coping; Peter Cooper, owner.

No. 23 Elm street, rear, unsafe front wall; A. T. Stewart, owner.

No. 23 Elm street, front, unsafe chimneys; A. T. Stewart, owner.

No. 536 Pearl street, unsafe front wall; C. E. Quackenbush, owner.

No. 93 Broad street, unsafe rear balcony; A. Knight & Son, agents.

No. 34 Delancey street, unsafe chimneys; Thomas Glover, owner.

No. 355½ Bowery, unsafe balustrade; Michael J. Adrian, owner.

No. 355 Bowery, unsafe balustrade; Michael J. Adrian, owner.

Nos. 109 and 111 West Twenty-sixth street, unsafe front lintels; Leonard Scott, owner.

No. 14 First avenue, unsafe front and north walls; F. Lamour, owner.

No. 2 First avenue, unsafe chimneys; J. S. Monell, owner.

Tenth avenue, west side, fifty feet south of Seventy-sixth street, unsafe rear balcony; Geo. W. Carleton, owner.

No. 387 Sixth avenue, unsafe chimneys; Conrad Rose, owner.

No. 230 Wooster street, unsafe rear wall and chimneys; A. C. Kingsland, owner.

No. 218½ Wooster street, unsafe generally; A. C. Kingsland, owner.

No. 640 Broadway, unsafe north gable, &c.; Geo. F. Gilman, lessee.

No. 203 East Twenty-second street, unsafe rear wall; Francis Flood, owner.

No. 244 Mulberry street, unsafe rear wall of extension, &c.; Thos. McGuire, agent.

No. 35 Vandam street, unsafe chimneys; John J. Shaw, owner.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

Perry st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Washington st., 66x65.3x w. 66x n. 35x e. 132x s. 100.3; West 11th st., No. 320, s.s., 180 ft. e. of West st., 22 x100.3	$36,000
Thompson st., e. s., 97.7 ft. s. of Houston st., 24.5x89.7	25,000
37th st., n. s., 467.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 28x98.9, except strip of w. s., 59 ft. n. of 37th st., 5.6x39.9	30,000
Same property	30,000
43d st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5	12,000
55th st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of 2d av., 18x80	13,000
71st st., n. s., 248 ft. w. of Avenue B, 200x102.2; 72d st., s. s., 148 ft. w. of Avenue B, 100x102.2; 73d st., s. s., 198 ft. e. of Avenue B, 250x102.2, ⅓ part	18,000
Lexington av., s. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 47th st., 20x80	35,000
4th av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 55th st., 25x90	9,000

LEASE RECORDED.

12th st., n. e. corner Hudson st., 25x59.8x19x60.2, 9¾ years, per year	$1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR FOUNdries, Manufactories, Chemical Works, &c.—Large blocks of lots, with bulkhead water front, suitable for large foundries or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to JOHN BERRY, No. 73 Liberty st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THREE PLANTATIONS FOR SALE NEAR Savannah, Ga.—A sea-island cotton plantation of 1,350 acres; another of 700 acres, both within eight miles of Savannah on the main land; a rice plantation of 360 acres on Savannah River, within nine miles of the city. For particulars, inquire of S. U. ODELL, No. 24 Beaver st.

FOR SALE—5,000 ACRES OF LAND ON REASONABLE TERMS.—I will sell the above amount of lands, lying in Eastern Kentucky, on the waters of the north fork of Kentucky River. Said lands embrace fine beds of cannel and stove coal, and are supplied with an abundance of fine timber, embracing oak, poplar, walnut, ash, &c. Parties desiring to buy are requested to address A. STAMPER, at Whitesburg, Letcher County, Ky.

NEW FLOURING MILL AND DWELLING FOR Sale.—Business $100,000 per year; never affected by panics; can be increased indefinitely; never-failing power; may exchange a part. J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROOME ST., CORNER GREENE.—TO LET, first floor and basement, 50x100, in this desirable building; basement 13 feet high, well lighted, and dry; terms easy to a responsible tenant. Apply to H. C. FEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 309 Canal st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A NUMBER OF FURNISHED HOUSES TO let for the Winter or year, at reduced rentals; also property for sale. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

AUCTION SALES.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

TRAVER & WRIGHT will sell, TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at No. 92 Lexington av., near 26th st., parlor suite, gilt and bronze, in silk brocatel, 12 pieces, made in Paris, cost $2,200; seven-octave piano, with stool; French plate pier mirrors and consoles, lambrequins, lace curtains, cornices, bronze figures, china vases, ornaments, velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, three rosewood secretary book-cases, large library standard and miscellaneous books, fine engravings, rosewood and walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, patent sofa beds, tables, chairs, best hair and other mattresses, pillows and bolsters, dining-room and kitchen furniture, glassware, crockery, &c.

HARRIET BUTLER,
THORNDYKE SAUNDERS,
Administrators.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (TUESday,) Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock within their store, Malaga Figs, Almeria Grapes, Walnuts, Citron.

At 12 o'clock within their store: Valencia Oranges, Almeria and Lisbon Purple Grapes, ex steam-ship Celtic, landing on White Star Line Dock. Valencia Oranges, balance steam-ship Dorian, landing Pier No. 21 North River.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MAGIC LANTERNS,
MICROSCOPES.
McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH,

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

$100 PER 100 SHARES,
$250 PER $50,000 GOLD.

Stock privileges, gold privileges, (puts and calls,) double privileges in stocks and gold; all contracts negotiated on members of the Exchange or responsible parties. Explanatory circulars, with references, mailed to any address. LAPSLEY & BAGLEY, Brokers, No. 74 Broadway.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager, Great Western Railway Company.

1st December, 1873.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, No. 26 Sears' Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1873, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874, at noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will fund all interest on its bonds, up to and including Jan. 1, 1875, into five-year seven per cent. Coupon Bonds, convertible into the Company's First Mortgage Bonds at par, and into the lands of the Company at twenty-five per cent. off from the regular prices. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 23 5th av.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, from 1 to 2 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

INVESTMENT.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.

A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN

GOLD 7 PER CENTS.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS

CURRENCY 7 PER CENTS,

guaranteed, principal and interest, by the

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON

RAILROAD COMPANY.

For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
BROKERS AND DEALERS
IN
CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty with this house twenty-two years.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES, PAYING TEN PER CENT.

Running from three to five years.

First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK Dec. 22, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office till noon on SATURDAY, the 3d of January next, for THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in the First Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, or of REGISTERED BONDS of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The MORTGAGE by which they are secured is a FIRST LIEN upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the company. Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection. The bonds will be ready for delivery on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid. The company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 119 Broadway, in this City, on Friday, the 26th day of December inst. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th, until the morning of the 27th inst. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds are requested to notify, by letter, LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 68 William st., New-York, of their address, and the amount of their bonds in order that a committee appointed by bondholders may, when necessary, communicate with them on matters of importance.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1874.

Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the company's office, No. 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

$50,000 CASH, READY TO BUY FIRST mortgages on New-York and Brooklyn improved property, of owners only; advances made on commercial paper.

A. T. FITCH & CO., No. 8 Pine st.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS wanted in exchange for fine property in Brooklyn; also for a fine residence at Orange, N. J.

B. F. SMALL, No. 98 Liberty st.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS OF the BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of O. D. ASHLEY & CO., No. 2 Exchange court.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared payable 2d January prox.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1874. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable 2d January, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th instant, P. M., till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th of January, 1874.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON ROCHester Water Loan Bonds, Three and a half per Centum, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York. JNO. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, City of Rochester.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE ($3) DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of said company has been declared, payable at this office on the 1st day of January next, to stockholders of record Dec. 20th inst.

JOHN M. GLIDDON, Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 24th inst. until the 2d prox. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

The coupons due 1st of January, 1874, on first mortgage gold bonds will be paid at National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. —Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of The Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first Monday of January prox.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1874. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., on and after the 15th January next, to stockholders of record, on the 27th inst., from which date to day of payment the transfer-books will be closed. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for sixty days.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL, $300,000; SURPLUS, $314,000.
H. T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV. NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1874.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 12, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 10, 1874.

Transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 Wall st.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1874, on first mortgage bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold at National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

☞ *Send for circular.* JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. 1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3, AND MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 5 TO 7.

Assets Over Ten Millions Dollars.

SUrplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS (No. 20 Union place) has declared a DIVIDEND for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $1,000, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years, two per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. Said dividends credited as principal Jan. 1, 1874, and payable Jan. 19, 1874.

A. GRACIE KING, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av

And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,

Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address

NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS AND other good, capable, reliable female help, cooks, &c., with good recommendations, for City or country, at moderate wages. Apply at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store. Also, good places ready.

A GREAT NUMBER OF GOOD COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, active girl, who is neat with her work, and a first-class waitress; understands the cleaning and care of silver, glass, china, &c; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-MAID and waitress, who can wait well and give good City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, Protestant, in a private family to do chamber-work and waiting, or would do light house-work; the best City references. Call at No. 391 8th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO English women, together or separate; one as first-class cook or laundress; one as good chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; City or country; wages moderate; have best references. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, &c.—TO ASSIST WITH WASHING, BY A thoroughly competent woman, who understands her business in all its branches; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good pastry cook; first-class recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED COOK, or can take a laundress' situation; City or country; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS GOOD City references; does everything that a cook can do, and is an excellent baker, and makes beautiful puff paste. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SWEDE GIRL TO cook, or cook, wash, and iron; has good reference and no objections to the country; will work during the Winter for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; expert at baking, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; excellent City reference. Address Scotch Cook, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SCOTCH PRESbyterian women in a private family; one as cook, other as waitress or would do chamber-work; best reference. Apply at No. 428 2d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH COOK WITH good City references; City or country. Call at No. 329 East 11th st.

COLORED SERVANTS FOR PRIVATE FAMilies and boarding-houses can be had at moderate prices at JOHNSON'S Agency, No. 153 West 24th st.

FEMALE HELP,

All nationalities, for every capacity, at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By two neat, competent girls, (sisters,) with good City reference; will do the work of a family efficiently for moderate wages. Call or address No. 69 6th av.; no charges.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A WELSH woman, in a private family; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 341 East 25th st., first floor, back rooms.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker and seamstress, permanently or would go out by day or week; expert cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses; is first-class operator; excellent references. Call at No. 28 West 25th st., for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NEW-ENGLAND woman, who learned to work at home; will do general work or chamber-work and waiting for moderate wages; is a good plain cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman, who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Swedish Labor Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID—OR Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By a respectable young woman; thoroughly understands her business in both branches; can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for B. H.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; also flutes, puffs and polishes in the very best of style; can give reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits washing and ironing to do at home, or would go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 163 East 44th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; does up and repairs laces and fine muslins in superior style at her own house. Call at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; has two years' excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED, and competent waitress; understands all kinds of salads, &c.; or as chamber-maid and to do sewing; has best references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

WET-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOMAN with a full breast of milk; can give reference. Inquire, for two days, at Mrs. Hanson's, No. 204 6th st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMan a situation in a private family. Call or address No. 153 West 24th st., first floor.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant butler; has excellent City references, and is a steady, good upper servant. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By an industrious man and wife (no children;) man is a good coachman, can also do plain gardening, milking, farming, &c.; wife as good cook, washer, and ironer; can milk, care poultry, make butter, do house-work, &c.; wages low for the Winter; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN.—OF FIRST-CLASS ABILITIES AND long experience; is a good and safe driver and strictly temperate; takes the very best care of everything intrusted to his charge, for which he will be recommended in the best manner. Address R. M., Box No. 22 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man as coachman, porter, or any other trusty work; will be thoroughly indorsed by his last employers, Messrs. B. B. Monroe or F. Marquand, No. 120 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SINGLE MAN, (Protestant;) can give unexceptionable references as to capability, sobriety, and honesty. Call on or address T. H., No. 17 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as cook or waiter; can bring good reference. Address Robert, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

MALE HELP,

All nationalities, for every capacity, at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

HANDY MAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT, AGED thirty-four years, who is a fair carpenter; also, a good coachman and groom; can care cattle; assist in gardening, &c.; best City recommendations from gentleman with whom he has lived. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A Scotch Protestant man and wife, no children; man can take care of and drive horses, feed and care cattle, repair harness, do chores about a place, &c.; wife a good cook and laundress; will do general house-work; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, FARMER, &c.—BY A MAN, aged twenty-four years, who can do farm-work, take care of cattle and horses, drive, milk, and general work about a house; well recommended; wages reasonable. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN IN A PRIvate family as first-class waiter; has ten years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 742 6th av., near 42d st., in the store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN (single) as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FROM JAN. 1, (BEFORE OR AFTER,) a first class custom cutter, who thoroughly understands the fine custom tailoring business, a live man of good address, no others wanted. For particulars, inquire at No. 12 Lispenard st., up stairs.

AGENT WANTED TO SELL CLOTHES-DAMPener; something new and important to housekeepers; a neat and useful article for dampening clothes; price, 25 cents each.

UNDERDONK & CO., No. 405 Grand st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WORKING FARMER and a hard-working wife, without children, by the year. Address, stating age, nation, expectation, Farmer, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS WEEK!

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

We have had placed with us, by a LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, an assortment of TOYS, of EUROPEAN and DOMESTIC manufacture. The assortment is LARGE, CAREFULLY SELECTED, and UNUSUALLY FINE, and comprises everything NEW, NOVEL, and ATTRACTIVE in the TOY LINE. The selection having been consigned TO BE DISPOSED of at a SACRIFICE, MUST BE ENTIRELY SOLD BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

SILKS.—A handsome SILK DRESS is an APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFT.

COSTUMES.—One of our ELEGANT and WELL-FITTING COSTUMES would be HIGHLY APPRECIATED by ANY LADY.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—Either would make a SEASONABLE and SENSIBLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

DRESS GOODS.—DRESS GOODS in EVERY VARIETY, and UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES offered to make a SUITABLE PRESENT for a VERY SMALL OUTLAY OF MONEY.

FURS AND FUR SETS.—HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS in FURS of all DESCRIPTIONS. Also, superb SEALSKIN SACQUES AND JACKETS.

VELVETS.—SILK and CLOAKING VELVETS at PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

LACES AND LACE GOODS.—LACES and LACE GOODS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and variety. The assortment contains GIFTS of the most RECHERCHE CHARACTER, and PECULIARLY ADAPTED to the WANTS OF LADIES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—There is in this department an UNUSUALLY FINE LINE of PRESENTS for gentlemen, to which the ATTENTION OF LADIES is called. Also, Jewelry of the finest grade and quality.

GLOVES.—TREFOUSSE, DESPRES and DENT GLOVES, in assorted shades and colors put up in quantities to suit purchasers.

FURNITURE.—A superb line of Fancy Jardinieres, Etageres, Easels, Fancy Tables Music and other stands, together with a fine assortment of goods in the department suitable for the HOLIDAYS.

UPHOLSTERY.—We have a large assortment of Upholstery Goods, from which many excellent selections for the season can be made.

FANCY GOODS.—A large and carefully selected assortment of Fancy Articles, Fancy Goods, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Bronze and other Ornaments, Card Receivers, Inkstands, Dressing Cases, Perfumery, &c. Also, small wares of every description, all exceedingly appropriate for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

DURING THE EVENINGS OF MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY THE STORES WILL BE OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED, AND MANY NEW, APPROPRIATE AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES DISPLAYED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

DURING THE LAST THREE DAYS

We have been making

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN

HOLIDAY GOODS,

And nearly two-thirds of our immense stock of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS Has been reduced from twenty to fifty cents on the dollar below last week's prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.

14th st. and 6th av.

TOYS. TOYS. TOYS. DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS.

Merry Christmas!

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

(WHEN IT COMES.)

Twenty-third Annual Greeting.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

NO. 309 GRAND ST., NEW-YORK.

RECEIVE DAILY

EVERYTHING NEW AND DESIRABLE IN DOMESTIC TOYS.

ALSO 100 CASES OF IMPORTED TOYS AND

Wax Dolls! Wax Dolls!

READY TO-DAY.

CHEAPEST OFFERS THIS SEASON——EXAMINE.

OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING THE HOLIDAYS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

Don't go to Ridley's before daylight;
Don't stop all day; don't stay all night.
Buy what you want; take a look round the store;
Then pass on your way and make room for more.
Don't spend all your money at Ridley's to-day,
Though Santa Claus waits there to coax it away;
But go through the City to each store, and then
You'll find your way back to Ridley's again.
Go up on the avenues or down Broadway
If you have money you want to throw away.
But if you have little and want to spend it right,
There's always room at Ridley's till 10 o'clock at night.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

Grand street cross-town line of cars stop at the door—five minutes' ride from Broadway.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st.—FULL LINE OF WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New REDINGOTES. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM warranted perfect. Cutting and basting.

BURDETTE SMITH,
No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

FURS HALF PRICE; VELVET BONNETS AT half price; Mink Furs, Sealskins, Lynx, Ermine, and Children's. Ladies' Velvet Hats. Best holiday gifts. BINNS' Millinery, No. 779 Broadway. Don't make mistake.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

Christmas Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Are offering at about

One-half Former Prices,

An immense stock of

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR

Shawls and Scarfs,

Purchased in Europe, at a great sacrifice, viz.:

Striped India Shawls,

$18, $20, $25, each, upward.

Filled Centre Shawls,

Very stylish, $75, $85, $100, each, upward.

Embroidered Dacca Shawls,

$35, each, upward.

BLACK and SCARLET GROUND SHAWLS AND SCARFS, *beautifully embroidered, with Gold.* An Elegant Present.

Neck Ties and Scarfs,

From $1 50 each upward.

Also, full lines of the CHOICEST and NEWEST styles of Paris and Lyons LONG and SQUARE

Broche Shawls,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A splendid assortment of FANCY, STRIPED, and PLAID All-wool Long and Square SHAWLS, $3 each upward; decided bargains.

CLAN-PLAID

All-wool Shawls,

Extra fine, at attractive prices.

Those seeking CHRISTMAS PRESENTS will find it largely to their interest to examine the above.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will OPEN TO-DAY a large invoice of

Embroidered Sets,

at 25c. each, upward.

An immense variety of fancy

Lace Collars, Capes, Scarfs, &c., &c.

And they have largely replenished their stock of

Vienna

FANCY GOODS,

which they offer at prices

BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

Their customers and residents of neighboring cities are respectfully invited to pay them an early morning visit in order to secure the prompt delivery of parcels.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

At the Great East-Side Establishment.

New Lines of Velvets, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods.

No. 12 Gros Grain Ribbons, ALL SILK, 15c. per yard.

All Silk Black Sash Ribbons, (Gros Grain,) 6-inch wide 50c. per yard.

KID GLOVES.

Two buttons, every pair warranted, 85c. pair.

1,000 dozen Gents' Kid Gloves, 75c., 85c., and $1.

Gents' Castor Gloves, 75c., $1, and $1 25.

Reyniers. Dog-skin, $1 50 per pair. Reyniers.

100 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Kids, Lined, Fur Tops, $1 25 $1 50, $1 75, $2.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 1 button, 45c. pair.

Ten thousand Ladies' Neck-ties and Scarfs at 20c. and 25c. each, have been sold at one dollar.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

☞ Grand street cross-town line of cars stop at the door—five minutes' ride from Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will hereafter take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York on Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM BOSTON.

*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24 Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31 Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Catabria, Wednesday, Jan. 7 Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 14 Gymbria, Saturday, Jan. 17
*Russia, Wednesday, Jan. 21 Marathon, Saturday, Jan. 24

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $145, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, New-York.
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 17, P. M.
and each following SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, $26 Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $26, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN J. DALE, Agent.

GOODRICH & PAUL, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

H. C. GERAGE, No. 192 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.

WHITE MAIL Liverpool, and No. 2 Bue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 17, P. M.

These White Star Docks, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—$80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

H. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, Dec. 27
ST. LAURENT.....LACRAMPE.....Saturday, Jan. 10
PEREIRE.....DARAS.....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Feb. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit through England and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These steamers are Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 47, North River, as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday, Dec. 27
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Jan. 10
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Jan. 24

and every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers for Londonderry (if sufficient number offer), Belfast, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Draft issued at lowest rates.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000) on specie, thereby avoiding all risk of life to passengers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company in order to avoid ice and headlands.

Depot Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS.....Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.

TO LONDONDERRY.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Steamer.....Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80; steerage, $30, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

JAMES WOOD, Agent.
WM. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Moore.....Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Brooks.....Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Perry.....Jan. 7
NEVADA, Capt. Foster.....Jan. 14, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price.....Jan. 21, 8 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.....Jan. 28, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, passage intending.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

Fitted with improved English-built iron screw steamships.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH.....Jan. 9.
CLARIDGE.....Jan. 30.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS.....Dec. 26.
ETNA.....Jan. 13.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, MORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey street, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Trinacria.....Wed., Dec. 24 Ethiopia.....Sat., Jan. 3
California.....Sat., Dec. 27 Caledonia.....Wed., Jan. 7
Italy.....Wed., Dec. 31 Anastasia.....Sat., Jan. 10

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry, Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold. Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.

Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA (Havana via Nassau).....Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana direct).....Dec. 27
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana direct).....Dec. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Jan. 8
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....Jan. 10

For freight or passage apply to

E. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.

E. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—TUESDAY, Dec. 23, steam-ship ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. GRAY, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER BOOTH, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

AND every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 64 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 27 from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWERN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 25, at 12 M.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Dec. 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Dec. 23.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Dec. 30.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Jan. 6.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES' Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8, 9:10, 9:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant, second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30, 8:40, 9:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 8:10, and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, (8:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 6:15, 6:05, 6:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 5 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, J. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

9 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

11:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express.) P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4,45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 9 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 6:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 6:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. P. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:44 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JANE W. McCUNN and Thomas McCunn, individually, and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said John H. McCunn, James McCunn and Matilda, his wife; Jane McCrea and James McCrea, her husband; Nancy Barnet and John Barnet, her husband; Sally Long and Joseph Long, her husband; Elizabeth McMains and Matthew McMains, her husband; John McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife; William McMains and Susan McMains, his wife; Elizabeth Patterson and William Patterson, her husband; Catharine Bonner and David Bonner, her husband; Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, George Hettrick, Eliza Lecky, and ——— Lecky, (first name unknown,) her husband; John McC. Gano and Jane W. Gano, Caroline M. Morgan, Irene May Gano, James M. Waring and Mary, his wife, (her first name unknown;) the people of the State of New-York and Sarah M. Smith; Elizabeth Martin and James Martin, her husband; Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 24th day of November, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, Dec. 22, 1873.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
d23-1aw6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—BERTHA HELMERS, plaintiff, against FREDERICK S. HELMERS, defendant.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1873.

HENRY STANTON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n25-1aw6wTu No. 4 Warren street, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
THIRD DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE Internal Revenue laws of the United States, I have made the following seizures, at the dates and places named below, for violation of the United States Revenue laws, viz.: 400 cigars and 2 pounds tobacco, at No. 716 5th st., April 5, 1873; cause, non-payment of special tax; 1,000 cigarettes, corner Grand st. and Bowery, April 11, 1873; cause, peddling without having paid special tax; 2,000 cigars, corner 9th st. and Avenue A, April 25, 1873; cause, non-payment of tax; 2,100 cigars, at No. 54 Sheriff st., May 20, 1873; cause, non-payment of tax; 1,000 cigars and 6,000 cigarettes, at No. 123 Clinton st., June 4, 1873; cause, non-payment of tax; 40,000 cheroots, 90,000 cigarettes, 650 pounds leaf tobacco, 3000 pounds scraps, 1 cigar press, and 14 cigar molds, at No. 19 Bowery, Nov. 22, 1873; cause, the removal of cigarettes from the factory without stamps thereon; 12,000 cigars; 1 cigar press and 60 moulds, at No. 235 Bowery, Nov. 28, 1873; cause, no stamps.

Any parties claiming said goods are hereby required to appear and make their claim within thirty days from the date of this notice; in default thereof the same will be sold according to law.

M. FRIEDSAM, Collector.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE. —Fine New prices, Blank books, stationery, and printing; diaries for 1874, expense books, ladies', gentlemen's and family wash-books, patent spring-back account books made to pattern.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, NO. 93 FULTON st., near William.—Highest premium awarded for blank books at the American Institute Fair, 1873.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the low est prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th av

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARALYSIS, DISEASED KIDNEYS, AND PROSTATE, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, &c.—Chronic disease of the prostate gland stimulates the formation of stone and gravel more than any other disease. How absurd, then, to expect to cure one without the other! See Dr. A. H. Heath's pamphlets, as this is a sample case presented daily: DEAR SIR: Since drinking the Bethesda Spring Water I have voided eighteen calculi. The water has decomposed and dissolved them, as they are easily crushed with the thumb and finger, being porous. My paralysis has also been relieved. JAMES E. CARTER, New-York. Depot and consultation rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THE URETHROTOME IS THE TERM CHOSEN to designate six instruments adapted to the different varieties of stricture; more than 2,000 cases have been treated during the past thirty years by the inventor. For three type cases, abridged from ten lectures on his private surgical class, inclose twenty-five cents to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

500 NAMES SENT FREE FOR 50 CENTS. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

Private parlor and bed-room, connecting; handsomely furnished, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also, bright, sunny square room. References.

NO. 16 WEST 51ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room on third floor, hall bedroom connecting, to let, with board; also, double and single rooms on fourth floor. Best references given.

NO. 58 WEST 19TH ST.

With board, a second-story front room, dressing, &c., or south room; gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; references.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK,

East 10th st.—A suite of front rooms, third floor, for a first-class party, with board; house extra width; location superior.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.

Second story rooms, southern exposure, ample closet room, handsomely furnished, with or without private table.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE or separately; private table or board; also, family and hall rooms, third floor. No. 33 West 33d st., near 6th av.

FIFTH AV.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS, WITH private tables, first class in every respect; prices to suit the times. Refer to COLES & HUBBARD, 1,292 Broadway, near 34th st.

A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR, 18X33, with bay window and Plympton bedstead; also, rooms on second floor above, to let, separately or together, with or without board. No. 147 West 45th st.

TO LET—34TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., second floor with private table; rooms with or without board, obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 508 6th av.

ROOMS—SINGLY OR EN SUITE, WITH OR WITHout board; transient or permanent accommodations. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 508 6th av.; also, rooms for house-keeping.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsome parlor floor, singly or en suite, with or without private table; house and location unexceptionable.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Handsome parlor, alcove, and hall room, third floor, together or separate, with board; references.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.

Two back rooms on second floor, and one front four-story room, with board.

NO. 104 EAST 23D ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with board; excellent table; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34TH st.—Fine floor, with or without private table; also, fourth floor, front; good table; terms moderate.

NO. 24 WEST 35TH ST.—SECOND-STORY back room to let, with first-class board.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite, front, with or without private table.

NO. 109 EAST 31ST ST.—FRONT ROOM AND hall room on second floor; back parlor and single room to let, with board.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.

DEC 1873

THE ESCAPE OF GENET.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE OF A SHERIFF'S OFFICER.

FACTS AND THEORIES—WHAT BRENNAN SAYS ABOUT IT—EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

The startling intelligence that the notorious convicted criminal Henry W. Genet, who was to have yesterday received a just sentence for his crime, had escaped, was rapidly circulated through the City. Nobody could understand at first how such a thing could have occurred, but the blame of the whole matter, it was finally decided, belonged to the Sheriff and his deputies. Deputy Sheriff Shields, who had the criminal in his immediate custody, gave to the Superintendent of Police a weak explanation of the manner of his prisoner's escape, which proved to be very unsatisfactory to the public. Later in the day, Sheriff Brennan offered a reward of $5,000 for Genet's capture, and professed to be extremely anxious that the fugitive should be arrested. Many people doubted his sincerity, and expressed the opinion that the criminal should have been treated as others are, and locked up in the Tombs to await his sentence.

A reporter of THE TIMES had a conversation with Mr. Brennan on the subject. The Sheriff said that he was astounded when informed in the morning that Genet had escaped, and that he was himself unfit for the serious consideration of other business during the day. He had done everything, he said, that it was possible to do under the circumstances. He had offered a reward of $5,000 for the capture of the fugitive, and he had reason to believe from his information that several clues to his whereabouts had been discovered, and that he would be eventually arrested. He believed that the statement of Deputy Sheriff Shields was correct, as it had been partially verified by others whose names he did not care to give, as they might be used as witnesses. He believed that Genet had leaped out of the window of his wife's apartment, which he had been permitted to visit by Shields, and going to the Harlem River had there taken a boat, rowed over to the opposite side, and so escaped. There were traces of him found, he said, and he might be arrested by midnight. He did not know what could be done with himself in the event of his not returning Genet to the authorities. It was probable that he would be held responsible for his Deputy, and he might be charged with contempt of court. Unfriendly relations, he said, had existed between himself and Genet for some time, and in view of the kindly treatment extended to him, under the circumstances, he thought that Genet had acted very unmagnanimously by thus leaving him in the lurch when he might have fled from the City when he (Brennan) was not responsible for his appearance in court. He would use every means in his power, he added, to secure his arrest. When the news of the offered reward of $5,000 was disseminated, a number of amateur detectives set their wits to work, and the detectives at Police Head-quarters and Pinkerton's considered it a job worthy their attention. Pinkerton's men became especially active, and a clue to the escaped criminal was eagerly sought for, but without success up to a late hour last night. It was stated that Genet and Shields had been seen at the Astor House on Saturday night, and were holding high carnival there over flowing bumpers of champagne. A TIMES reporter made some inquiries at the Astor House, and it was ascertained from the clerk that Genet had occupied a parlor and bedroom in the hotel for several days. Shields was with him, and the two had entertained visiting friends with wine and cigars, and had apparently greatly enjoyed themselves. Shields was in the bar-room of the hotel on Sunday evening, and Genet's bill for room, board, and sundries was duly paid yesterday afternoon by some of his friends. The clerk of the hotel stated that Genet's bed was occupied on Sunday night, but whether or not by Genet he could not say. From inquiries made in other quarters, it seemed probable that Genet and the Deputy Sheriff might have left the hotel during the night, and gone to the house of the former in Harlem. One thing seems probable, and that is, that Shields allowed himself to drink more freely than he should have done, more especially when charged with such an important trust, and if this be so, it is not wonderful that he should have fallen asleep in a chair and have thus given his prisoner an excellent opportunity to get away. There were those who freely expressed the opinion that Shields had received a good round sum for intentional dereliction of duty, but no facts strong enough to warrant such assertions could be obtained, and those who are charitably inclined assume that he is only guilty of culpable neglect of duty.

Whether Deputy Sheriff Shields was bribed or not, a most unfavorable opinion of his conduct in this matter was universally entertained, and nothing short of the return of his former prisoner to the authorities, by energetic efforts on his part, will satisfy an outraged community. Nelson J. Waterbury, Genet's counsel, stated that he was as much astonished as anybody at the news of his client's flight. He had had strong hopes on Sunday that he would get a stay of proceedings in the case, and would have probably done so. Genet, he thought, would not be easily captured. He was a man of bold expedients, but was cautious in his plans. He had probably prepared everything for his escape beforehand, and it would be difficult to catch him. He was of the opinion that he had sailed away in his yacht, and that he was rash enough to brave the dangers of a voyage across the Atlantic in the frail craft. Several persons well acquainted with Genet stated that the idea of his making a voyage across the Atlantic in his yacht was simply ridiculous. The yacht referred to was about fifty tons, and might, under skillful management, make the voyage, but Genet was not the man to make such a venture. It was more probable, it was believed, that he had used the yacht to get on board some sailing vessel or steamer bound outward. Other people had a theory that he had gone in the direction of Canada, but nobody could tell anything of their own knowledge.

WHAT MR. WM. A. BEACH SAYS.

In conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday Mr. Wm. A. Beach, senior counsel in the case of Genet, expressed his unqualified regret and surprise at the course adopted by the missing criminal. In view of the facts of the case, which were favorable for the granting of a stay of proceedings, counsel considered the conduct of Genet very unwise. As a citizen he looked upon the transaction as rash and reprehensible. Mr. Beach stated that on Saturday he had an interview with the prisoner, and consulted with him at great length in relation to the case. On Sunday Genet called at the residence of Mr. Beach, but that gentleman not being at home, he (Genet) left, stating that he would see his counsel at the office of the latter in Chambers street at an early hour yesterday. This was all Mr. Beach knew of the movements of his client. The escape of the prisoner from the custody of the Sheriff was strongly condemned by his counsel, who stated that the aspect of the case did not warrant such a proceeding. The demeanor of Judge Daniels made it appear that that gentleman was willing to extend to the prisoner all the privileges consistent with the proper administration of the law. If, however, the Judge had consented to allow the prisoner out on bail during the day or two which intervened between the conviction and the day announced for sentence, the missing man, in counsel's opinion, would never have run away. Mr. Beach said that he himself would have furnished bail to the amount of $50,000 for his client. Even if the case did not look so favorable for the prisoner, Mr. Beach considered it would have been infinitely more manly and dignified for him to have remained and confronted the sentence of the law with firmness, and entered upon his punishment with courage, trusting in the exertions of his legal advisers to have the case reviewed, rather than have suffered the promptings of unwise friends to induce him to commit an act which has conferred upon him the brand of a fugitive.

THE SHERIFF'S LIABILITY.

When Mr. Genet on Friday night was convicted the court directed that the ordinary course be taken, and Mr. Genet placed in the Sheriff's custody. The ordinary course was taken, and a formal order read that Mr. Genet be committed to the City Prison, the same form that was used in the Tweed case. In both cases the Sheriff, or the Sheriff's officers, violated the letter of the law, and retained the prisoner in custody out of the City Prison. To-day Mr. Brennan is to answer whether by his consent or not the order of the court was violated; but behind this lies a graver question as to whether Sheriff Brennan is not liable criminally.

The statute reads as follows:

If any Sheriff, Jailer, Coroner, Marshal, or Constable shall

1. Willfully and corruptly refuse to execute any lawful process directed to them, or any of them, requiring the apprehension or *confinement* of any person charged with a criminal offense; or,

2. Shall corruptly and willfully *omit to execute such process*, by which such person shall escape; or,

3. Shall willfully refuse to receive in any jail under his charge any offender lawfully committed to such jail and ordered to be confined therein, on any criminal charge or conviction, or on any lawful process whatever; or,

4. *Shall willfully suffer any offender lawfully committed to his custody to escape and go at large*; or,

5. Shall receive any gratuity or reward, or any security or engagement for the same to procure, assist, connive at, or permit any prisoner in his custody on any civil process, or on any criminal charge or conviction, to escape, whether such escape be attempted, or effected, or not:

He shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Every *Sheriff*, Coroner, Marshal or Constable who shall be convicted of any offence specified in the last section *shall forfeit his office and shall be forever disqualified to hold any office or place of trust, honor or profit under the laws or Constitution of this State.*

WILL THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT HAVE A SPECIAL ELECTION?

Considerable question has been raised and considerable interest excited as to the effect that the conviction of Harry Genet will have on the representation of the Twenty-first Assembly District in the State Assembly. It will be remembered that his vote was 3,848, while Mr. Wm. Haw's vote was 2,278, and Mr. Charles Crary's 1,893. It has been suggested, among other things, that possibly Mr. Haw might claim the office. The following provisions of the Revised Statutes would seem to show that there must be a new election, or the district go unrepresented. The Revised Statutes say:

SEC. 34. Every office shall become vacant on the happening of either of the following events before the expiration of the term of such office: "1. The death of the incumbent. * * * 5. His conviction of an infamous crime, or of any offense involving a violation of his oath of office." And immediately after states the duties of the court "SEC. 35. Whenever any officer shall be convicted of an infamous crime * * * the court before which such conviction shall be had * * * shall *immediately* give notice to the Governor stating the cause of such conviction or decision."

SEC. 36. The Governor shall immediately give notice of the vacancy created by such conviction * * * * to the officer whose duty it may be by law to order or give notice of an election to supply the vacancy."

Another section says: "Special elections shall be held in the following cases: * * * * 2. When the right of office of * * * * a member of the Assembly shall cease, before commencement of the term of service for which such officer shall have been elected. 3. When a vacancy occurs in the office of any Senator or member of Assembly after the last day of December in any year, and before the 1st day of March following."

THE NEWS AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

The first intimation of the disappearance of Mr. Genet was received by Superintendent Matsell at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour Deputy Sheriff Shields, who had had charge of the prisoner, rushed into the office of the Superintendent and almost electrified that official by the announcement that Genet had escaped. Shields appeared to be greatly excited, and could scarcely speak. Superintendent Matsell at once summoned Inspector Walling, and in a few moments a general alarm was in process of transmission by the telegraph to all the police stations in the City, informing the Police that Genet had disappeared, and directing them to use every exertion to arrest him. Capt. Irving was also sent for, and informed of the escape of the convicted Assemblyman, and several detectives were dispatched to the Grand Central Depot and the railway stations in Jersey City, to watch the outgoing trains for the burly form of the prisoner.

Having completed his instructions to the Police the Superintendent invited Deputy Sheriff Shields into his private office to learn from him the details of the escape. Shields stated to the Superintendent that he sat up with Genet until 3 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of the latter at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Second avenue. Genet then requested that he might be allowed to retire to his wife's bedroom, as he desired to give Mrs. Genet some instructions about his family affairs, as this was the last opportunity he would have to do so. Shields, who had granted Genet this privilege on a previous occasion, consented, and Genet left him to go up-stairs. Shields fell asleep in the chair, and did not wake up until about 7 o'clock, and as Genet was still absent, he became alarmed and went in search of him. He first went to Mrs. Genet's bedroom, and was informed by that lady that she did not know where her husband was, and had not seen him since the previous evening. The Deputy Sheriff searched the house and the grounds surrounding it, but failed to find any trace of the fugitive. He at once reported the escape to Sheriff Brennan, who directed him to call on the Superintendent of Police. Later in the day a letter was received by Superintendent Matsell from Sheriff Brennan, requesting the Superintendent to use every means in his power to arrest the fugitive. Mr. Matsell appeared yesterday to be impressed with the idea that the fugitive had sufficient start to have made good his escape from the City, and said he was very glad that the Police Department was not responsible for the safe-keeping of either Genet or Sharkey.

THE NEWS IN HARLEM.

Genet's escape from custody was not generally known in Harlem until 11 o'clock. The news created great excitement, especially in the Twenty-first Assembly District, where Genet has so long resided. For some days his career has been the subject of much comment. About 5 P. M. a crowd of persons, chiefly laboring men, assembled in Third avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, a block from Genet's residence, and discussed the affair. At the Police Station in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, near Third avenue, no one could give any definite information as to Genet's movements on Sunday night, or throw much light upon his escape. Capt. Bennett, in charge of the station, said that a member of the police force declared that he saw Genet in a carriage which was being driven rapidly down Second avenue about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Another person was heard to say that Genet got on board a steam-boat at Harlem about the same hour. A restaurant-keeper in Second avenue, a short distance from Genet's house, says he saw Deputy Sheriff Shields and two other men leave Genet's residence quite hurriedly about 8 A. M. Some of the police are of the opinion that Genet's friends drugged the officer in whose custody he was during Sunday night, in order to effect the prisoner's escape.

THE OTHER FUGITIVES.

FLIGHT OF COMAN, NORTON, WALSH, AND MILLER—RUMORS AS TO THEIR WHEREABOUTS.

The non-appearance of Coman, Walsh, and Norton, the indicted County Court-house Commissioners, for trial, intensified the excitement felt over the escape of Genet. People, however, were partially prepared for such an event by the statement published in yesterday's TIMES, showing the difficulty encountered in finding these individuals, and the mystery surrounding their whereabout, and that of other indicted ex-officials.

Another effort was made to find Ex-Commissioner Cowan, but without success. A reporter of THE TIMES called yesterday repeatedly during the afternoon and evening at the residence of Mr. Morgan Jones to obtain from him any information he might possess in regard to the whereabouts or movements of the fugitive Coman, for whom he is bondsman in $12,000 on the felony indictment. Mr. Jones, however, was either not at home or ordered himself to be denied, and it was found impossible to obtain an interview with him. Ugly rumors are afloat in regard to his connection with Coman's flight, and the assertion is freely hazarded that the latter had indemnified him in the amount of the bail-bond. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that the closest political friendship existed between the two, and that they were inseparable companions. Ex-Senator and Court-house Commissioner Michael Norton, it was positively ascertained, had left the City for parts unknown. One fact seemed to be clearly established, that he had not gone to Europe. He is, however, it is said, at a very safe distance, and will not return until there is no fear, as his friends express it, "that he will be railroaded." Norton, they state, has been sent out of town at the expense of his friends, and only left after he had been strongly urged to do so. If he made any money, they say when in power he has been very improvident, and has nothing more. He was in the City as late as Sunday night, and must have left or concealed himself previous to his departure yesterday morning. Of John H. Walsh no further information could be obtained. There seems to be little room for any doubt of his absence from the City. When he left is not known. Some of his intimate friends say that they have not seen him for months. Walsh was a commission merchant, doing business near Washington Market, and his commissionership was his first important public office. He was at one time very potential in the Tammany organization, and wore a diamond almost as large as the famous one of Boss Tweed. When he fell into difficulties he is said to have bewailed his fate and regretted that he had even had anything to do with politics. Geo. S. Miller, the Ring carpenter, has not yet appeared in public, and it is stated by his father, yesterday, that he had met with an accident, having been badly burned about the face by a gas explosion. The statement made at his home, in Fifty-sixth street, and published in yesterday's TIMES, that he was out of the City has not been contradicted, and there is every reason to believe that the statement is correct.

Mr. Hennessey Cooke, it was stated on good authority, yesterday, was in Paris when Tweed was convicted, and remained safely out of the reach of punishment in Europe.

No further tidings of Connolly and Woodward have been received, and it is presumed that those culprits will keep permanently out of the reach of the law they have so grossly outraged.

WHAT THE COUNSEL OF THE FUGITIVES SAY.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. A. J. Dittenhoefer, the counsel for Norton, last evening, who said that he was informed by the brother of his client, Ex-Senator Norton, that he would make his appearance in this City on Thursday next. There are seven indictments against him—six for conspiracy and one for bribery. The same charges are made against Miller and Walsh. The conspiracy indictments are only of the degree of misdemeanors, while the bribery one is a felony. Mr. Dittenhoefer acknowledges that he is at present ignorant of the whereabouts of his client, and he took care to state that he was speaking according to the information he received—not of his own knowledge—when he said Norton would return by Thursday. Mr. Dittenhoefer is also counsel for George S. Miller. He said when inquiries were made concerning him that he was ill and out of the City by his physician's orders. Some three weeks ago Miller found the gas escaping in his bedroom at night. He arose and struck a match to search for the leak, whereupon an explosion of gas followed which seriously burned his face and hands, stripping the skin from both and roasting the flesh. For two weeks subsequent to that he was confined to his bed. As soon as he was able to leave his bed the doctor ordered him to leave the City. He immediately retired to some part of Connecticut which Mr. Dittenhoefer did not know. He expects him back before the end of the week, probably on Thursday morning, when he will be wanted in court.

The counsel for Thomas Coman says that his client is at present in Washington, and will not return to this City before next week. He—the counsel—availed himself of the right of an attorney with a written consent to, "appear, plead, and defend" a suit in behalf of an absent client, when the indictment is for a misdemeanor only. All the bonds except those of Coman in the misdemeanor indictment are declared forfeited, but the bondsmen will not be compelled to pay them if the defendants make their appearance on Thursday. Mr. Howe unhesitatingly says that he would not recommend any of the Ex-Court-house Commissioners to return while the present epidemic of conviction is raging in this City.

THE CASE OF TWEED.

The proposed bill of exceptions in Tweed's case was served on the District Attorney on Friday last. It is a very voluminous document, comprising no fewer than 1,058 foolscap pages. Counsel for the people have not yet had time to examine it, but they will do so before the close of the present week. The law allows them ten days in which to answer and make amendments, and the whole will then be submitted to Judge Davis for settlement. In reference to a rumor that Tweed's counsel have discovered "what they regard as fatal errors in the legislation relating to Blackwell's Island" as a place for the commitment of county criminals, Mr. Allen, of the District Attorney's office, said yesterday that there was nothing whatever in this point; that there was an act which authorized "County criminals" to be sent there, and that Ludlow Street Jail was only a prison for "civil purposes." Mr. Willard Bartlett, one of Tweed's counsel, was asked yesterday by a TIMES reporter whether Tweed was to be brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus on the point alluded to, or any other point, but Mr. Bartlett said he was not at liberty to state what steps counsel would take in the matter, further than that they were all certain that the conviction would be ultimately reversed.

MATCH GAME OF BILLIARDS BETWEEN UBASSY AND DALY.

The first of a series of six games, for a purse of money, between Francois Ubassy and Maurice Daly was played at the billiard-room of Chris. O'Connor yesterday evening. During the entire series two thousand points French game will be played. Last evening, at the commencement of the game, Ubassy appeared to be in good form, and made several shots which elicited loud applause. At one time he was 120 points ahead of his opponent. After upward of 150 points had been played Daly made the remarkable run of 99. He was very successful after this, and his next large run of 29 gave him 315 points. Ubassy then run 7 points, and made a bad miss. Daly ran 27, and won the game of 350 by 47 points. The remaining five games of the series are to be played at the rooms of Maurice Daly and Chris. O'Conner, alternately. The next occurs this evening at the saloon of the former.

THE KELSEY CASE AGAIN.

Yesterday an application was made before Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, by Royal and Rudolph Sammis for an injunction to restrain the town of Huntington from paying the reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the remains of Chas. Kelsey to John Franklin and William Ludlow, on the ground that the town had no authority to offer such reward, and that the remains found were not those of Chas. Kelsey. It was admitted that the offering of the reward was illegal, and the Supervisor of the town announced that he did not intend to pay it. Judge Pratt said there was no need of restraining a man from doing what he had no intention of doing, but took the papers and reserved his decision.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The chamber of the Assistant Aldermen was crowded with laborers yesterday, all awaiting the passage of ordinances providing for public improvements. After adopting resolutions to regulate and grade various streets the resolution of Assistant Alderman Thornell, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to notify the gas companies that the City will not pay for gas supplied to lamps in front of railroad depots, club-rooms, saloons, private dwellings, &c., was called up and adopted. The Clerk then read the resolution of the Aldermen calling upon the Representatives in Congress from this City to take such measures as to them may appear best calculated to induce the General Government to undertake and complete the work of improving the navigation of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, so as to admit of the passage of vessels of the greatest tonnage. The resolution was lost, nearly all present voting in the negative. A resolution to place two lamps in front of the Third Avenue Railroad Depot was called up, and, after eliciting considerable discussion, was laid over. The board then adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 5, amounting to $212,930 25; pay-rolls, number of warrants, sixty-four, $88,116 53; total, $301,046 78. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $10,775 05; arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $26,874 37; collection of assessments and interest, $1,366 65; market rents and fees, $1,518 85; water rents, $8,692 32; licenses, Mayor's office, $129 75; rents, &c., Department of Public Parks, $74; sales *City Record*, $31 98; fees and fines Police Courts, $147 50; total, $49,610 47.

THE FLEMINGTON MURDER.

The trial of Edward Branen was continued in the Hunterdon, N. J., Oyer and Terminer Court, this morning. Dr. Coleman and Hon. Samuel Lilly gave evidence in the case, after which the prisoner was cross-examined, but no new facts were elicited. The further hearing of the case was then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The foreign mails dispatched from New-York on Saturday, Dec. 20, aggregated 128 bags, containing 63,367 letters.

Rev. Newman Hall, of London, delivered his farewell sermon at the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church. He sails for Europe to-day.

Patrolman Snowden, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was yesterday dismissed from the force by the board for having neglected to arrest a thief.

Prof. R. W. Hume begins a course of readings and recitations this evening with a Christmas medley, the programme for which may be found in our advertising columns.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $3,714,408 63, and the payments $4,929,504 75. The balance in the Treasury Dec. 20 was $6,386,391 81.

The Société Alsace-Lorraine is making arrangements for a French ball, which is to come off at Irving Hall, the proceeds of which will go to a fund in aid of Alsatian and Lorraine exiles.

Mr. William G. Egan, a young elocutionist, gave his first reading on the evening of the 17th inst. at Lyric Hall. The audience was very fair considering the weather, and much amused with his recitation.

Yesterday Detectives Clapp and Bennett arrested three notorious shop-lifters, named Thomas Taylor, Mary Ann Taylor, his wife, and William Hughes, alias William Clars, in Lord & Taylor's store in Broadway.

Martin McCabe, a cleaner of the City Hall, claiming $600 pay, was denied a mandamus by Judge Fancher, yesterday, and remitted to his remedy by a suit at law, the Controller having denied that the services claimed for had been rendered.

The gifts generously contributed by friends of the Howard Mission, for the 500 children of the day and Sunday schools, will be distributed on Christmas afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock. Old friends are invited to attend, and the officers of the institution hope to make a host of new ones.

An Eighth Ward rough named James Cusick, who was sent to the Penitentiary some time ago, was yesterday arrested by Capt. Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on the expiration of his term on the island, for felonious assault on a convict named Clarke, who prevented his escape from the Penitentiary some time ago.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Joseph H. Hudson has been reappointed Postmaster of Peekskill.

The Union store of Peekskill has declared a dividend of eleven per cent. on the capital stock and five per cent on sales, besides the annual interest of seven per cent.

A series of revival meetings have been held in the school-house on Mahopac avenue, West Somers, under the leadership of Rev. C. R. Nash, of the Methodist Society, and resulted in the conversion of about twenty persons.

The West Farms Police, under Sergt. Steers, yesterday arrested James and Thomas Fitzpatrick, brothers, on a charge of stealing a span of horses and a wagon, valued at $1,000, the property of Mr. A. B. Vandnzer, of West Chester. In the flight of the offenders they had demolished the wagon.

UP THE HUDSON.

The Sunday-school connected with the Tarrytown Baptist Church will hold their anniversary in the church on Christmas.

The Board of Trustees of Mount Vernon have decided to straighten Union avenue, and also to increase its width from thirty to fifty feet.

The Cold Spring Foundry has commenced the manufacture of 1,000 Parrott projectiles for the 300-pounders made during the war, for the United States Government.

John Anderson, the well-known tobacconist, has given to St. Paul's M. E. Church, of North Tarrytown, a valuable plot of ground as a site for their new church building.

James Adams walked in the large hall of the Washington House for 100 consecutive hours without rest or sleep, last week. He began on Tuesday and concluded his labor on Saturday. He walked for a purse of $500.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900; market moderately active; prices firm; sales of fair to choice Native Steers at $4 60@$5 60, with a small lot of fancy, averaging 1,775 lbs., at $6 75; good Texans sold at $3 75, and a lot of 11 cwt. Cherokees at $4 60. Shipments, 800. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, 25,000; sales at $4 75@$5 10 for common to choice, with most of the sales at $4 90@$5 10. Shipments, 3,500. Sheep—Receipts, 600; market fairly active and higher at $4 25@$5 25 for fair to choice. Shipments, 125.

[Advertisement.]

Prepare for "Merry Christmas." "What shall I buy for my wife?" is paterfamilias' anxious inquiry. "A set of furs," say we, which you will find at KNOX'S, of the finest quality and most economical price. At the same time you can select your own holiday hat. KNOX'S stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—Mr. Baylis, Col. H. B. Hayes, Mrs. Sprogel and three children, J. A. P. Allen, Miss Kate E. Hunt, Mrs. Millett and son, Mr. Casey, W. Bornemann, J. Wall, A. N. Wittmeyer, John S. Casey, Geo. Atkinson, Jas. V. Barly, Rev. Mr. McKenna, Mr. Campbell, Walter Wilkinson, W. F. Buford, W. F. Leon and wife, S. Ackley, Colin Campbell, W. C. Bedford, J. Fletcher, J. J. Kelly.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—P. Mares, Carlile Macartney, F. W. Rogers, Miss May Henry, Miss Evelyn Hogan, Bernabe Rodriguez, Russell A. Hill, Edward Packard, J. P. Edwards and wife, Mrs. Wm. F. Holcombe, F. Schwoon, Arthur Seymour, Wm. Mackenzie, W. Huxtable, Henry W. Edwards, W. Hiley, T. Jaffe.

In steam-ship Atlas, from Kingston.—M. L. Chanes, wife, two children, and servant, J. R. Kay, Mrs. Aitchieson, J. Govin, J. Govin, Jr., Mrs. Torondo, three children, and two servants, C. S. Tucker, Mr. Hennings, D. N. Sampson, G. De Cordova, W. Burke, J. Foley and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:20 | Sun sets....4:37 | Moon sets...9:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:51 | Gov.Island.11:40 | Hell Gate..1:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships Palmetreat, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Queenstown, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Helene, (Ger.,) Boscher, Bremen for orders, J. A. Pauli.

Barks Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Bridgton, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Annapolis, (Br.,) Delap, Antwerp for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Emma Merello, (Ital.,) Maullo, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brig Charles A. Hoard, (Br.,) Messenger, St. Johns, P. R., Simpson & Shaw.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Company.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Liverpool, Dec. 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 13, lat. 50 50., long. 24 57, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 20th, lat. 42, long. 61 40, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Dec. 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Sparks.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Dec. 18, 15 miles N. from Jupiter Inlet, passed bark Magna Charter, (of Halifax,) bound N.; 21st, lat. 37 15, lon. 74 50, passed steam-ship City of Mexico, hence, for Vera Cruz; same day, lat. 37 34, lon. 74 43, passed steam-ship Clyde, hence, for Galveston.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow Dec. 6, and Larne 7th, with mdse. and two cabin and fourteen steerage passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Dec. 19, lat. 45 50, lon. 47 30, passed the wreck of a ship, apparently lumber-loaded, water-logged and abandoned; spars were painted white, and had white masthead.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Bolger, Galveston Dec. 14, and Key West 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, 72 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

United States monitor Kaatskill, Philadelphia.

Bark Lusignano, (Aust.,) Gladulich, Cork 36 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Triton, (Aust.,) Catternich, Cork 32 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Hampden, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. E. L. Marts, Marts, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. White Wing, Crandall, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Hull, Providence.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Althea, Colman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. McCobb, Taylor, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.

Schr. M. J. Fisher, Lawrence, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. M. Day, Clark, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. New-Zealand, French, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. M. E. Welsh, Rich, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. C. Hart, Brower, Boston.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Suffin, New-Haven.

Schr. B. L. Eaton, Curtis, Calais, with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. Laura Wasson, Sargent, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. Lucy Baker, Ryder, Newport.

Schr. Garland, Libby, Providence.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. L. S. Levering, Corson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Detwiller, Grace, Virginia, with wood to Overton and Hawkins.

Schr. Louise P. Mallory, Stetson, Charleston, 7 ds., with naval stores to Patterson, Ruddow & Co., vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Laura Watson, Sergent, Bangor, with lumber to South-side Railroad, vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

SAILED—Steam ship Albemarle, for Norfolk; Barks Rocket, for Curacao; Idaho for Cienfuegos.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Arr. steamers Parthia, from Liverpool; Roman, from Philadelphia; General Whitney, from New-York: schr. Ella Clifton, from Fayal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22.—Arr. bark Lawton, from Providence, and schr. M. F. Carson, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 22.—Passed in, for Baltimore, ship David Stuart, from St. Thomas; ship Gray Eagle, bark Cricket; brig Echo and brig Mary, from Rio; barks Inca, from Bremen; Imperador, from St. Jago; Northwood, from Port Lemon; brig S. V. Nichols, and an Italian and a North German brig, names unknown.

Passed out, steamer Berlin, for Bremen; ship Danisa, for Cork; barks Elverton, for Matanzas; Paladin, for Demerara; Kong Eystein, for Queenstown; Ocean Chief, for Belfast; brigs Blanche, for St. Thomas; Merlus, for Berbice; Mary E. Leighton, for West Indies; Olga B., for Falmouth; schrs. D. F. Keeling, for St. Johns; Emerson Rokes, for Matanzas; Maggie E. Gray, for Rio; Annie Bell, for New-Haven; Aldana Rokes, for St. Thomas.

In the Roads, schrs. Gem, for Havre; E. V. Drummond, for Martinique, wind bound.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 22.—The brig Anna Jane, from Dublin, for Hampton Roads for orders, before reported ashore, was towed into this port this morning.

Messrs. B. & J. Bakers, wreckers, have sent their tug to the assistance of the brig Mary Rice, which is ashore at Cape Henry. The prospects are favorable for saving the vessel and cargo in good condition.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 22.—Steam-ship Oriental, for Boston, is ashore on the Horse Shoe since Sunday morning. Several tugs pulled at her, but were unable to get her off. She will be lightened to-night.

Arr. barks Teresa, from Liverpool; Embla, from Pictou; George Peabody, from Montevideo; brigs Catharine, from Rio; Loranzo, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Taylor and Mathias, from Philadelphia; J. C. Thompson, from Baltimore; Thos. W. Haven, from New-York; Nellie A. Benedict, Orient, and Wm. Wiler, from Philadelphia; Emma D. Finney, from Boston; A. J. Fabens, from Salem.

Cld. ship John Mayal, for Liverpool; barks Parga, for Montevideo; Enrique, for Liverpool; Loyal, for Norfolk; Edina, for Doboy; schrs. Delhi, for Bull River; Armida Hall, for Satilla River; Chas. Sawyer, for Guadaloupe.

A large British steam-ship passed the bar and went into Port Royal.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 22.—Arr. brig Antilles, Elizabethport, for Portland; schrs. Agnes, Satilla river, (8 ds.,) for Bath; (lost part of deck-load of hard pine;) Alexander Young, Baltimore, for Boston; Mary Louisa, Port Johnson, for do.; Northern Light, Savannah, (5 ds.,) for St. John; Grasmere, Boston, for Norfolk; Maggie P. Smith, Philadelphia, for Florence; Norvell, Lynn, for do.; N. A. Farwell, Boston, for Charleston; G. M. Partridge, Rockland, for New-York; Lucy Hammond, Machias, for do.; Nadabe, Newburyport, for do.; Albert Clarence, Portland, for Virginia.

Sld. schrs. G. M. Partridge, Albert Lawrence, Ella, Frances, Florence, Norvell, Maggie P. Smith, Grasmere, (Dan.,) Ellen Morrison, Helen M. Condon, J. J. Spencer, N. A. Farwell, Nadab, Helen M. Simons, Paragon. Wind—N. N. W., light, clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Rosa Bonheur, Charlie Hickman, Annie Bengay, Reform, Kundsvig, Adelgunde, Caribou, and Hudson.

The following vessels have arr. from American ports: Forseto, Theodosius, Christian, Tyro, Grecian, Francesco Danovaro, Ocean Express, Chloe, Kolga, Olbers, Hannibal, Vauban, John ——, Harvey, Amoy, Blaney Brothers, Mio Cugono.

The National Line steam-ship France, Capt. Thompson, from New-York, Dec. 6, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Nederland, from Philadelphia, Dec. 6, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 22.—The American Line steamer Ohio arr. here this afternoon at 2 o'clock, being 8 ds. and 22 hours from Philadelphia.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Dec. 13, for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 o'clock this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Dec. 22.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Stahl, from New-York Dec. 11, arr. here yesterday, and proceeded on her voyage to Hamburg.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

502 and 504 Broadway,

OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS,

INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEALSKIN FURS,

IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES, AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES.

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Offer their Stock at private sale, regardless of cost, from this date until January 1, 1874.

N. B. Diamonds and all fine Jewelry are included in the above.

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PIANO-FORTES.

Indorsed by the leading artists, seminaries, and the press as the

BEST PIANOS MADE

Prices and terms in full accordance with the times and the expectations of purchasers.

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KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These instruments have been before the public for forty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an

UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE,

Which pronounces them

UNEQUALED

For their TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, and DURABILITY.

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New-York and Baltimore.

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W. KURTZ, No. 872 Broadway is the only photographer in the world who received the highest medal (the double medal for taste and progress combined) awarded at the Vienna Exposition to portrait photography.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person.

HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.

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Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

These Standard instruments, which have been for more than fifty years before the public, still maintain their high reputation, and the award of the Highest Recompenses from the most critical tribunals ever bestowed upon any Piano Manufacturers, places them at the Head of all Competition.

The leading Pianists of both Europe and America, including Dr. Franz Liszt, Thalberg, Moscheles, Gottschalk, and others have given the most flattering testimony of the Superiority of the Chickering Pianos over All Others.

At the World's Fair in London, in 1851, they received THE PRIZE MEDAL.

At the great International Exhibition in Paris, 1867, these Pianos were awarded A First Gold Medal, and Still Higher Recompense, The Imperial Cross of the Legion of Honor.

As this was declared a superior award to the Gold Medal, and as Chickering & Sons were the only competing firm who received this Supreme Testimonial, we are justified in claiming a superiority over all other exhibitors.

Persons intending to purchase a piano are invited to send to us for an Illustrated Catalogue, (mailed free,) by which it will be seen that our Prices are as low as the Guarantee of First-class materials and workmanship will justify.

CHICKERING & SONS,

No. 11 East 14th st., New-York.

F. BOOSS & BROTHER

HAVE OPENED A RETAIL DEPARTMENT FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY, and offer a fine assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS,

AND AS A SPECIALTY,

SEAL-SKIN SACQUES

AT A REDUCTION OF

20 and 30 Per Cent.

Sole Manufacturers of the PATENT LE GANT MUFF.

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Between Howard and Grand sts.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos

Have obtained the highest honors ever awarded to any Piano Manufacturer in the world.

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.

World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.

The world's greatest Pianists and Composers, including the renowned Dr. Franz Liszt and Anton Rubinstein, the Academies of Fine Arts of Paris, Berlin, and Stockholm, as well as the piano-purchasing public of Europe and America, unite in the unanimous verdict of the Superiority of the Steinway Pianos Over All Others.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

Illustrated catalogues, with price list, mailed free on application.

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ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE ENGRAVINGS, WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, ETCHINGS, AND COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, EASEL AND PORTFOLIO STANDS. FRAMES FOR LIKENESSES.

PAINTINGS.

THE LATEST WORKS OF CELEBRATED ARTISTS OF ALL MODERN SCHOOLS.

M. KNOEDLER & CO.,

NO. 170 5TH AV.

WE OFFER DURING THE HOLIDAYS OUR STOCK OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING GOODS AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

CALL AND SEE US.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

Open Christmas Day until noon.

IMPORTER'S STOCK OF FINE FANCY GOODS

RETAILING AT COST.

DRESSING CASES, $2 TO $75.

IVORY HAIR BRUSHES, IN SETS AND SINGLY.

OPERA GLASSES, FANS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, BOXES, VIENNA GILT GOODS, &c., &c.

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IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FINE WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND STERLING SILVER-WARE.

NO. 373 SIXTH AVENUE, corner of 23d st.,

MUSIC BOXES.

All styles, all sizes, and the largest stock in the world to select from.

REAL BRONZES,

CLOCKS, STATUETTES, CARD-RECEIVERS, GLOVE-BOXES, JEWEL-BOXES, &c., and many other novelties just imported.

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PANIC PRICES CAN'T LAST FOREVER.

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NO. 13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW-YORK, STANDARD, ILLUSTRATED ART AND JUVENILE BOOKS.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Published for the American Tract Society of Boston. Christian Armor, illustrated; The Cross-Bearer; The Cup-Bearer; Snow-Flakes, and many choice little books for adults and children, at LOW PRICES AT RETAIL.

Subscriptions received for the ATLANTIC MONTHLY ($4) and EVERY SATURDAY ($5.)

HOLIDAYS.

THROUGHOUT DECEMBER, COMMENCING MONDAY 8TH INST., OUR STORE WILL Remain Open during the Evening.

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UNION SQUARE.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

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No. 6 Maiden Lane,

In addition to their usual display of

Fine Fancy Goods,

of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna manufacture, have received

A Large Consignment of

Rich Jewelry,

Made to order, but not delivered in consequence of the panic, consisting of

Sets and Half Sets,

OF

Coral, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Pearl, All-Gold, &c., &c.

Lockets, Necklaces, Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c.

All of finest workmanship and warranted.

Entire stock must be closed out within thirty days.

Every article marked in plain figures, and much less than cost.

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ELEGANTLY BOUND COPIES OF THE

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VIZ:

Songs for the Sanctuary, full morocco	$6 50
Hymns of the Church, full morocco	7 00
Hymnal with Tunes, full morocco	5 00
Baptist Praise Book, full morocco	6 50
Plymouth Collection, full morocco	6 50
Remember Me, or Holy Communion, by Ray Palmer	1 50

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

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Holidays.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE

Rattan Goods.

New and Elegant Designs.

Work Stands, latest French and German Styles; Slipper Racks, Wall Baskets, Chairs, &c.

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Also for sale by all first-class dealers in Furniture and House Furnishing Goods throughout the country.

Importers' Combination,

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HOLIDAY GOODS

CARD.

On MONDAY, Dec. 22, we shall offer, in addition to the stocks already contributed to the combination, the entire stocks of two large Importers of Fancy Goods, making the assortment larger, if not better, than when we opened on Dec. 1.

ALL GOODS ARE NOW NEW AND FRESH.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BOY'S WATCH

Is Reduced to $15.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

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GRANDS, SQUARES, AND UPRIGHTS.

Unrivaled for richness, power, and delicacy of touch and tone.

Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.

Pianos rented and sold on installments.

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